THE
Boſton-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.
No. 744
Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.
MONDAY, JULY 10, 1769.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, July 6.-1769.

TUESDAY laſt, the 4th of July, the Committee of both Houſes of Aſſembly, waited upon His Excellency the Governor at Cambridge, with the following ANSWER to His SPEECH of the 1ſt of June laſt, at the Opening of the preſent Seſſion.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

AS your Excellency in your Speech to both Houſes, at the Opening of the preſent Seſſion, has recommended to us "to give our earlieſt Attention to the Buſineſs of the Province," we ſhould have been glad if your Excellency had pointed out what was expected from us.

We agree with you, SIR, "that the Buſineſs of the Province is got into ſuch an Arrear, that it will require the utmoſt Diligence to get it done within the uſual Time generally allotted to this Seſſion:" Who brought the Province under this Difficulty, your Excellency can be at no loſs to determine: Had the Aſſembly been called in the Fall of the Year paſt, there would have been no Cauſe of ſuch Complaint.

Your Excellency has been pleaſed to tell us "that you ſhall be ready to concur with us in all Meaſures propoſed for the Good of the People, that are conſiſtent with the invariable Rule you have laid down, of not departing from the Duty you owe to the King." It is ſurprizing, SIR, that ſo ſoon after ſuch a Declaration your Excellency ſhould ſuſpend your Aſſent to a Reſolve for an Eſtabliſhment for Forts and Garriſons, even for a ſingle Moment, eſpecially as ſuch an Eſtabliſhment was always a favorite Object with your Excellency—Does the "Duty you owe to the King, or the Regard you have for the Good of the People," forbid your ſigning it? If ſo, how could your Excellency recommend this Buſineſs to the Houſe in your Meſſage of the twenty-firſt Inſtant, as what was neceſſary to be immediately done? We are ſenſible, may it pleaſe your Excellency, "that the Service of the Crown and the Intereſt of the People are Objects very compatible with each other, and that they muſt be ſo under a Monarch who makes the general Welfare of all his Subjects the ſole End of his Government." This Sentiment is what the Two Houſes have adopted, and have always made their Object; and had your Excellency in humble Imitation of your Royal Maſter during your Adminiſtration acted from ſuch noble Principles, many of the Diſputes between your Excellency and former Aſſemblies would have had no Exiſtence.—We ſhall with all convenient Diſpatch finiſh the Buſineſs of the preſent Seſſion; and we have a juſt Right to expect that your Excellency will give your Aſſent to all ſuch Reſolves and Acts that may be laid before you as will be for the Intereſt of the People and the real Service of the Crown.

In the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES, June 27, 1769.

RESOLVED, That the Treaſurer of this Province be, and hereby is directed to give public Notice to the Poſſeſſors of Government Securities, that were due the 20th Inſtant, that they bring them in to the Treaſury on or before the 20th of July next, in order that they may be paid off, and that no Intereſt will be allowed upon ſaid Notes after the ſaid 20th of July.

Sent up for Concurrence,
T. CUSHING, Speaker.
In COUNCIL, 28th June, 1769.
READ and Concurred, JNO. COTTON, D. Secr'y.
Conſented to FRA. BERNARD.
A true Copy, Atteſt.
JNO. COTTON, D. Secr'y.

IN Obedience to the above Order I hereby give Notice to the Poſſeſſors of Government Securities, that were due the 20th of June laſt, that no Intereſt will be allowed on ſaid Securities after the 20th Inſtant.

TREASURER'S-OFFICE, H. GRAY, Treaſurer.
July 5th. 1769.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, dated May 1, 1769.

"The Report of a Mooriſh War ſeems rather a "Scheme of the Inſurers; what gave Riſe to it was "the Arrival of a Frigate at Gibraltar, from England, with a Preſent to the Emperor; which, we "underſtand, is to be accompanied with a ſpirited "Meſſage from the Government."

They write from Boſton, that on the Arrival of the Virginia Reſolves, Joy and Gladneſs was painted in the Countenances of all the Friends to Liberty, who "augur" good "of their effects." "The brave Virginians" is a Toaſt in the beſt Companies throughout all the New-England Provinces, where the People bear them the moſt affectionate Regard.

A few Days ago a Journeyman Blackſmith, in Strawberry Alley, loſt his Life by drinking too freely of cold Water.

Saturday laſt Captain Grinnel arrived here from Rhode-Iſland, with whom came Paſſenger Mr. George Roſs, who is appointed by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, King's Weigher and Ganger for this Port, with a Salary of 50 l. Sterling per Annum.

Capt. Grinnel ſaw a Schooner aſhore, about the Middle of Long-Iſland, on Wedneſday laſt; ſhe appeared to be about 60 Tons Burthen.

By the Friendſhip, Capt. Lilly, in ſeven Weeks from London, arrived in York river, we learn that Capt. Necks was to ſail in about a fortnight after him.

Capt. Fawn in the Prince George, arrived in James river, from Liſbon, acquaints us that there was a ſhock of an earthquake felt while he was there which did but little damage; and that ſome time after there was a prodigious rain, which ſwelled the river to a great degree, and brought down ſuch numbers of ſnakes that it was with difficulty he could keep his ſhip clear of them. One whole village was ſwept off entirely, by the rapidity of the torrent: A child in a cradle was taken up, which lived three days after; and a Gentleman with a Lady, in a chaiſe, were found dead.

NEW-YORK, June 29.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, June 27.

"A Ship from Briſtol, is arrived in Maryland, by which we have the following Letter from a Gentleman to a Merchant in this City, dated Briſtol, April 17th.

"I find ſome People here are evading the Reſolution (a) of your Merchants. Large Quantities of Goods now are ſhipping for Maryland, which are intended for your Place and New-York."

We ſhall keep a good Look-out for theſe Goods. The Merchants, &c. of Maryland had a large Meeting at Annapolis the 20th Inſt. when they agreed upon the Stoppage of Goods from England.—And our late Proceeding with (a) a Violator of the (a) Agreement may ſhow what any one might expect here, that ſhould attempt it for the Future. We hear there have lately been large Importations of Britiſh Goods into Rhode-Iſland, with Intent to take an Advantage of the Siſter Colonies.—We ſhall be upon our Guard againſt them in this Province, and we doubt not, there are a ſufficient Number even in that Government, who will properly reſent the Conduct of theſe domeſtic Enemies, ſo that the Evil will probably at laſt fall upon the heads of the Contrivers of it.

On Friday Morning, near the Outer Barracks, was review'd by his Excellency the General, the 16th Regiment commanded by Col. Templar. The Dexterity and Exactneſs with which they went thro' the military Exerciſes, gave great pleaſure to the Spectators, among whom were a great Number of Military and other Gentlemen.

AT the ſame Time that it muſt afford great Satisfaction to every Friend of the American Colonies, to obſerve with what Indignation and Abhorrence every Perſon in this Colony in particular would be treated, who ſhould preſume wilfully and perſonally to counteract the Agreement (a) entered into for their common Preſervation; it muſt alſo give them Pleaſure to know how cautious and fearful Individuals are of incurring the Cenſure of the Public.

Mr. Peter Clopper, Merchant of this City, whoſe Zeal for promoting the good of his Country, has never been called in Queſtion, happening about a Fortnight ago to be at Philadelphia on Buſineſs of Importance, purchaſed there principally for the Uſe of his Family, one Piece of Callico, two Pieces of coloured, and one Piece of black Perſian, without adverting that the doing ſo was contrary to the Non-Importation Agreement (a), which himſelf had ſubſcribed, amongſt the firſt in this City; But finding on Recollection that he had infringed it, he immediately put up the Goods and ſent them back again to Philadelphia, and of his own accord and mere Motion, came to the Committee of Inſpection into the Importation of Goods, and gave this frank Information againſt himſelf; which had otherwiſe in all Probability never come to Light.

As therefore it appears to the Committee an involuntary Tranſaction, they conceive it ought not to be imputed to him as a Crime, but that he is rather intitled to the Favour of the Committee for his candid Behaviour.

BOSTON, July 6. 1769.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON, legally warned and aſſembled in Faneuil-Hall, on Tueſday the 4th of July, A. D. 1769.

RICHARD DANA, Eſq; Moderator.

THE Petition of a great Number of reſpectable Inhabitants, was read, ſetting forth, "That ſome Perſons have, as they are informed from good Authority, petitioned or requeſted of his Excellency Sir FRANCIS BERNARD, Barōnet, Commander in Chief of this Province, that the 14th, or ſome other Regiment, may be detained in this Town in order to protect their Lives and Properties, notwithſtanding the Laws of the Land make ample Proviſion for the Security of all his Majeſty's Subjects without the Aid of any Military Force whatever; and fearing ſuch Requeſt may be repreſented to Adminiſtration as the Senſe of the Inhabitants, they pray that ſuch Steps may be taken, as the Town ſhall think proper, to prevent the ill Effects of ſuch Repreſentations, and to convince the World that the Reſidence of a Military Power in the Body of this Metropolis, is, upon various Conſiderations, quite diſagreeable to the Inhabitants."——This Petition being conſidered, the following VOTES paſſed, NEMINE CONTRADICENTE, in a very full Town-Meeting, viz.

(a) To Find the Reſolutions of ye merchants vid Index

WHEREAS this Town have in divers Ways, more particularly in a late humble Petition to our moſt Gracious Sovereign, expreſſed their Grief and Aſtoniſhment to find Accounts had been tranſmitted from hence to Adminiſtration, repreſenting this Town to be in a State of Diſorder and Confuſion, and in Oppoſition to the due Reſtraint of Law and Conſtitutional Authority, thereby inducing the Neceſſity of a Military Power to aid the Civil Magiſtrate, and preſerve the Peace; AND WHEREAS in ſaid Petition the Town declare theſe Accounts to be ill-grounded, which have repreſented them as held to their Allegiance and Duty only by the Band of Terror, and the Force of Arms; and at the ſame Time humbly ſupplicate His Majeſty to remove the Military Power now among us, which they were unanimous in their Opinion was a Power unneceſſary—a Power unfavourable to Commerce, deſtructive to Morals, dangerous to Law, and tending to overthrow the Civil Conſtitution; Therefore,

VOTED, That ſuch Perſons among us, if any ſuch there be, as have petitioned Governor BERNARD, or in any other Way, ſignified their Deſire that ſome of the Troops may be detained for the Preſervation of their Perſons and Properties, have therein counteracted the declared Senſe of the Town, diſcovered themſelves ignorant of its true Intereſt, and highly inimical to its Peace and Proſperity.

VOTED, That if on any Occaſion it ſhould become neceſſary, the Town are, and always have been ready to obey and aſſiſt the Civil Magiſtrate, in the due Execution of the good and wholeſome Laws of the Land, which they are of Opinion will be ſufficient for the Preſervation of Peace and good Order, without any Military or Foreign Aid whatever. Atteſt.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

Wedneſday was a Viſitation of the Schools in this Town by the Selectmen and other Gentlemen who were appointed as a Committee: An Invitation being given to General Mackay and Commodore Hood, the General having been previouſly engaged out of Town, could not attend; the Commodore favour'd the Committee with his Company, as did alſo a Number of other Gentlemen of Diſtinction, who had been invited.—All of whom were well ſatisfied with the good Order of the Schools, under the reſpective Maſters, and of the Proficiency of their Pupils.

A genteel Dinner was provided at Faneuil-Hall for the Viſitors and Maſters.

Two of the Veſſels that carried to Halifax the Stores &c. belonging to the Detachment of the Royal Train of Artillery that went from hence, returned the Beginning of laſt Week. One of them we hear met the Rippon and the Roſe Men of War, going into Halifax as they came out, having on board the 65th Regiment from this Place.

Monday Evening laſt came to Town from New-York Col. Giſborne of the 16th Regiment.

Wedneſday morning came to town from Philadelphia laſt from Rhode-Iſland and Nantucket, Mrs. Rachel Willſon, an eminent preacher among the friends. At Noon ſhe preached to a large audience, and gained applauſe. Her diſcourſe was nervous, pertinent and ſolemn; in which, as in the whole of her deportment, ſhe clearly diſplayed the moſt lively imagination, a ſingular penetration, and moſt of that general benevolence, which is the diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic of the true chriſtian.

A letter from Halifax mentions, that the iſland of St John's is made a ſeparate government, and that Lieut. Governor Franklin of Nova-Scotia, is appointed Governor.

Tueſday laſt at launching a Veſſel near the South Battery, one of the Workmen, Mr. Samuel Sloper, of this Town, aged about 50 Years, in cutting away the Wale-Shores, one of them fell on his Head, and fractured his Skull; He was taken up ſenſeleſs, and died the ſame Evening.

Wedneſday a Man, who ſays his Name is Robert Mac, from Londonderry, was detected in paſſing a counterfeit Dollar, being detected, he took a Purſe out of his Pocket, and threw it over a Fence into a Yard near him, which was taken up, and found to contain four counterfeit Dollars; he was carried before a Magiſtrate and ſearched, when four were found and an Engliſh Shilling, counterfeits. He was committed to Goal.

4 ſee Speech page 527 1 Pa 540. v vide page 588. 2 vid, page 562.
(2) vid. pa. 567. 3 vid. arrival of Troops &c pa. 268.

RESOLVES of the *Repreſentatives* of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* UNANIMOUSLY paſs'd in a *full* Houſe.

THE General Aſſembly of this his Majeſty's Colony of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, convened by his Majeſty's Authority, and by Virtue of his Writ iſſued by his Excellency the Governor, under the great Seal of the Province; and this Houſe, thinking it their Duty at all Times to teſtify their Loyalty to his Majeſty, as well as their inviolable Regard to their own and their Conſtituents Rights, Liberties and Privileges, do paſs the following Reſolutions to be entered on their Journal.

RESOLVED, That this Houſe do, and ever will bear the firmeſt Allegiance to our Rightful Sovereign King GEORGE the Third; and are ever ready with their Lives and Fortunes to defend his Majeſty's Perſon, Family, Crown and Dignity.

RESOLVED as the Opinion of this Houſe, "That the ſole Right of Impoſing Taxes on the Inhabitants of this his Majeſty's Colony of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, is now, and ever hath been legally & conſtitutionally veſted in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, lawfully convened according to the ancient and eſtabliſhed Practice, with the Conſent of the Council, and of his Majeſty, the King of Great-Britain, or his Governor for the Time being."

RESOLVED, as the Opinion of this Houſe, That it is the indubitable Right of the Subject in general, and conſequently of the Coloniſts, jointly or ſeverally to petition the King for Redreſs of Grievances; and that it is lawful, whenever they think it expedient to confer with each other, in Order to procure a joint Concurrence, in dutiful Addreſſes for Relief from common Burthens. ✱

RESOLVED, That Governor Bernard by a wanton and precipitate Diſſolution of the laſt Year's Aſſembly, and refuſing to call another, tho' repeatedly requeſted by the People, acted againſt the Spirit of a free Conſtitution; and if ſuch Procedure be lawful, it may be in his Power whenever he pleaſes to render himſelf abſolute.

RESOLVED, That a general Diſcontent, on Account of the Revenue (1) Acts, an Expectation of the ſudden Arrival (2) of a Military Power to enforce the Execution of thoſe Acts, an Apprehenſion of the Troops being quartered upon the Inhabitants, when our Petitions were not permitted to reach the Royal Ear, the General Court at ſuch a Juncture diſſolved, the Governor refuſing to call a new one, and the People reduced almoſt to a State of Deſpair, rendered it highly expedient and neceſſary for the People to convene by their Committees, (3) aſſociate, conſult and adviſe the beſt Means to promote Peace and good Order; to preſent their united Complaints to the Throne, and jointly to pray for the Royal Interpoſition in Favour of their violated Rights. Nor can this Procedure poſſibly be illegal, as they expreſly diſclaimed all Governmental Acts. ✱

RESOLVED, as the Opinion of this Houſe, That Governor Bernard in his Letters to Lord Hillſborough, his Majeſty's Secretary of State, has given a falſe and highly injurious Repreſentation of the Conduct of his Majeſty's truly loyal and faithful Council of this Colony, and of the Magiſtrates, Overſeers of the Poor, and Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, tending to bring on thoſe reſpectable Bodies of Men, particularly on ſome Individuals, the unmerited Diſpleaſure of our gracious Sovereign; to introduce a Military Government, and to miſlead both Houſes of Parliament into ſuch ſevere Reſolutions, as a true, juſt and candid State of Facts muſt have prevented. ✱

RESOLVED, That Governor Bernard in the Letters ‖ before mentioned, by falſely repreſenting that it was become "neceſſary the King ſhould have the Council "Chamber in his own Hands, and ſhould be enabled by "Parliament, to ſupercede by Order in his Privy Coun-"cil Commiſſions granted in his Name and under his "Seal throughout the Colonies," has diſcovered his Enmity to the true Spirit of the Britiſh Conſtitution, to the Liberties of the Colonies; and has ſtruck at the Root of ſome of the moſt invaluable Conſtitutional and Charter Rights of this Province: The Perfidy of which, at the very Time he profeſs'd himſelf a warm Friend to the Charter, (4) is altogether unparallelled by any in his Station, and ought never to be forgotten.

RESOLVED, That the Eſtabliſhment of a Standing Army in this Colony, in a Time of Peace, without the Conſent of the General Aſſembly of the ſame, is an Invaſion of the natural Rights of the People, as well as of thoſe which they claim as freeborn Engliſhmen, confirmed by Magna Charta, (5) the Bill of Rights as ſettled at the Revolution, and by the Charter of this Province. ✱

RESOLVED, That a Standing Army is not known as a Part of the Britiſh Conſtitution in any of the King's Dominions; and every Attempt to eſtabliſh it has been eſteemed a dangerous Innovation, manifeſtly tending to inſlave the People. ✱

RESOLVED, That the ſending an armed Force into this Colony, under a Pretence of aiding and aſſiſting the Civil Authority, is an Attempt to eſtabliſh a Standing Army here without our Conſent; is highly dangerous to this People;—is unprecedented, and unconſtitutional. ✱

RESOLVED, That whoever has repreſented to his Majeſty's Miniſters, that the People of this Colony in general, or the Town of Boſton in particular, were in ſuch a State of Diſobedience and Diſorder, as to require a Fleet and Army to be ſent here, to aid the Civil Magiſtrate, is an avowed Enemy to this Colony, and to the Nation in general; and has by ſuch Miſrepreſentation endeavoured to deſtroy the Liberty of the Subject here, and that mutual Union and Harmony between Great-Britain & the Colonies, ſo neceſſary for the Welfare of both.

RESOLVED, as the Opinion of this Houſe, That the Miſrepreſentations of the State of this Colony, tranſmitted by ‖ Governor Bernard, to his Majeſty's Miniſters, have been the Means of procuring the Military Force now quartered in the Town of Boſton. (2)

RESOLVED, That whoever *gave Order* for Quartering even common Soldiers and Camp Women in the Court Houſe in Boſton, and in the Repreſentatives Chambers, where ſome of the principal Archives of the Government had been uſually depoſited; making a Barrack of the ſame, placing a Main Guard with Cannon pointed near the ſaid Houſe, and Centinels at the Door, *deſigned* a high Inſult, and a triumphant Indication that the Military Power was Maſter of the whole Legiſlative. (6)

WHEREAS his Excellency General Gage ‡ in his Letter to Lord Hillſborough, dated October 31ſt, among other exceptionable Things expreſſed himſelf in the following Words; "From what has been ſaid, your Lordſhip will conclude, That there is no Government in "Boſton; in Truth there is very little at preſent, and "the Conſtitution of this Province leans ſo much to the "Side of Democracy, that the Governor has not the "Power to remedy the Diſorders that happen in it."

RESOLVED, as the Opinion of this Houſe, That his Excellency General Gage, in this and other Aſſertions, has raſhly and impertinently intermedled in the Civil Affairs of this Province, which are altogether out of his Department; and of the internal Police of which, by his Letter, if not altogether his own, he has yet betrayed a Degree of Ignorance equal to the Malice of the Author.

With Reſpect to the Nature of our Government, this Houſe is of Opinion, that the Wiſdom of that great Prince William the Third who gave the Charter, aided by an able Miniſtry, and Men thoroughly verſed in the Engliſh Conſtitution and Law; and the happy Effects derived from it to the Nation, as well as this Colony, ſhould have placed it above the Reprehenſion of the General, and led him to enquire, whether the Diſorders complained of, have not ariſen from an arbitrary Diſpoſition in the Governor, rather than from too great a Spirit of Democracy in the Conſtitution. And this Houſe cannot but expreſs their deep Concern, that too many in Power at Home & Abroad, ſo clearly avow not only in private Converſation, but in their publick Conduct, the moſt rancorous Enmity againſt the *free Part* of the Britiſh Conſtitution, and are indefatigable in their Endeavours to render the Monarchy abſolute, and the Adminiſtration arbitrary, in every Part of the Britiſh Empire.

RESOLVED, That this Houſe after the moſt careful Inquiry, have not found an Inſtance of the Courſe of Juſtice being interrupted by Violence, except by a Reſcue committed by Samuel Fellows † an Officer in the Navy, and by the Appointment of the Commiſſioners an Officer alſo in the Cuſtoms; nor of a Magiſtrate's refuſing to enquire into, or redreſs any Injury complained of: While it is notorious to all the World, that even ſuch Acts of Parliament as by the whole Continent are deemed highly oppreſſive, have never been oppoſed with Violence, and the Duties impoſed and rigorouſly exacted, have been punctually paid. ✱

RESOLVED, That the frequent entries of *Nolle Proſequi* by the Attorney and Advocate General, § in Caſes favorable to the Liberty of the Subject; and rigorous Proſecutions by Information and otherwiſe in thoſe in Favor of Power, are daring Breaches of Truſt, and inſupportable Grievances on the People.

RESOLVED, as the Opinion of this Houſe, That the late Extenſion of the Power of Courts of Admiralty (7) in America, is highly dangerous and alarming; eſpecially as the Judges of the Courts of Common Law, the alone Check upon their inordinate Power, do not hold their Places during good Behaviour: And thoſe who have falſely repreſented to his Majeſty's Miniſters, that no Dependence could be had on Juries in America, and that there was a Neceſſity of extending the Power of the Courts of Admiralty there, ſo far, as to deprive the Subject of the ineſtimable Privilege of a Trial by a Jury, and to render the ſaid Courts of Admiralty (7) uncontroulable by the ancient Common Law of the Land, are avowed Enemies to the Conſtitution; and manifeſtly intended to introduce and eſtabliſh a Syſtem of inſupportable Tyranny in America. (7)

RESOLVED, as the Opinion of this Houſe, That the conſtituting a Board of Commiſſioners (8) of Cuſtoms in America, is an unneceſſary Burthen upon the Trade of theſe Colonies, and that the unlimited Power the ſaid Commiſſioners are inveſted with of making Appointments, and paying the Appointees what Sums they pleaſe, unavoidably tends ſo enormouſly to increaſe the Number of Placemen and Penſioners, as to become juſtly alarming, and formidable to the Liberties of the People.

RESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Houſe, "That all Trials for Treaſon, Miſpriſon of Treaſon, or for any Felony or Crime whatſoever, committed or done in this his Majeſty's Colony, by any Perſon or Perſons reſiding therein, ought of Right to be had and conducted in and before his Majeſty's Courts held within the ſaid Colony, according to the fixed and known Courſe of Proceedings; and that the ſeizing any Perſon or Perſons reſiding in this Colony, ſuſpected of any Crime whatſoever, committed therein, and ſending ſuch Perſon or Perſons to Places beyond the Sea, to be tried, is highly derogatory of the Rights of Britiſh Subjects; as thereby the ineſtimable Privilege of being tried by a Jury from the Vicinage, as well as the Liberty of ſummoning and producing Witneſſes on ſuch Trial, will be taken away from the Party accuſed." ✱

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, July 8, 1769.

A true Copy.

Atteſt. SAM. ADAMS, Clerk of the Houſe.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof;
(Price 4s. 2d.)

THE
APPEAL DEFENDED;
OR
The propoſed *American Epiſcopate*
VINDICATED,

IN ANSWER to the Objections and Miſrepreſentations of Dr. Chauncy, and others.

By THOMAS BRADBURY CHANDLER, D. D.

"There are ſome Spirits in the World, who, unleſs they are in actual Poſſeſſion of Deſpotiſm themſelves, are daily haunted with the Apprehenſion of being ſubject to it in others; and who ſeem to ſpeak and act under the ſtrange Perſuaſion, that every Thing ſhort of Perſecution againſt what they diſlike, muſt terminate in the Proſecution of themſelves."

A few *Faneuil*-Hall Lottery Tickets to be ſold by the Managers.

TO BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST RATES BY
Samuel Eliot, jun.
At his Store oppoſite the Eaſt End of Faneuil-Hall, lately improved by Mr. Samuel Allen,

BEST Jamaica Sugars, Weſt-India Rum, Loaf Sugar, green Coffee, Bohea Tea, Kippen's Snuff, Ground Ginger, Pepper, Piemento, beſt *Durham and common* Muſtard, Spices, Rice, Indigo, Cheſhire Cheeſe, Florence Oyl, long and ſhort Pipes, white Stone Cups and Saucers *by Crate or Groſs*, Allum, Brimſtone, Copperas, Logwood, Redwood, &c.

N. B. A few Quintals beſt Dumb Fiſh, and a few Quarter Caſks MADEIRA Wine.

To be ſold on Board the Sloop St. John's Pacquet, lying in Treat's Dock, *Henry Brookings*, Maſter,

ST. John's Stone Lime at *Twenty Shillings* per Hogſhead, equal if not ſuperior to any ever Imported into this Town.

—Sale of BOOKS—

TO-MORROW, at Four o'Clock Afternoon, will be Sold at Public Auction, at the Auction Room oppoſite the Weſt End of Faneuil-Hall, A Variety of Books of the beſt Authors, neatly Bound, Letter'd and Gilt, *viz.*

POPE's Works, 4 Vols.
Spectator, 8 Vols.
Guardian, 2 Vols.
Crookſhank's Hiſtory, 2 V.
Thompſon's Works, 4 Vol.
Paradiſe Loſt & Regain'd 2 v.
Paſcal's Thoughts,
Blackmore's Redemption,
Watts's Logic,
Memoirs King of Pruſſia,
Ambroſe's Works,
Large Bibles
Boſton on Covenants
Centaur not Fabulous,
Buchanon's Hiſtory, 2 Vols.
Gil Blaſs, 4 Vols.
Marlboro' Eugine's Life, 2 v.
Adventures of a Guinea, 2 V
Hervey's Meditations, 2 V.
Shirlock's Immortality of the Soul,
Beveridge's Thot's,
Cole's Diſcourſes,
Mayhew's Sermons,
Eſſay on Taſte,
Hornic on Conſideration,
Hoadly on Acceptance,
Mrs. Rowe's Letters,
Owen on Prayer.

With a great Variety of other Authors.

N. B. The Catalogue to be ſeen at the Place of Sale.

M. DESHON, Auctioneer.

Preciſely at Four o'Clock.

TO BE SOLD BY
Nathaniel Warner,
At his Shop oppoſite the Sign of the Schooner, in Fiſh-Street, at the North End of *Boſton*,

Looking-Glaſſes and Pictures.

Said *Warner* Quick-ſilvers and Frames Glaſſes of all Sizes. All Sorts of Picture Frames done at the cheapeſt Rate.——*N. B.* Thoſe that have Glaſſes left in my Hands, are deſired to call for them.

For LONDON,
The Ship *[illegible]*,
HENRY JOHNSON, Maſter;
(A prime Sailor, with good Accommodations for Paſſengers) lying at Long-Wharf, will depart with all convenient Speed, having great Part of her Cargo engaged.

For Freight or Paſſage, apply to the Maſter on board, or to FRANCIS GREEN, in King-Street.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE to the higheſt Bidder, on the Firſt Day of *Auguſt*, at Two o'Clock, P. M.

(9) **A FARM in *Uxbridge*, containing** about Two Hundred Acres, Fifty or more of which is choice Intervail for Tillage or Mowing, and a Crop of Graſs and Grain on the ſame, and has a large Houſe with a Barn eighty Feet in Length on the Premiſſes, with many other Conveniences: For further Particulars, enquire of Samuel Baldwin living on ſaid Farm, or of Iſaac Jones at Weſton.

Colony of Rhode-Iſland. *Newport, July 4, 1769.*

WHEREAS Thomas Potter, *jun. of* South-Kingſton, *in the Colony aforeſaid, Merchant, preferred a Petition unto the General Aſſembly of the ſaid Colony, repreſenting that he is an inſolvent Debtor, and praying that the Benefit of an Act paſſed in* June 1756, *for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors may be extended to him: Whereupon the General Aſſembly referred the ſaid Petition, and ordered that the Creditors of the ſaid* Thomas Potter, jun. *ſhould be notified by an Advertiſement to be inſerted three Weeks ſucceſſively in the* Newport, Boſton *and* New-York *News-Papers, to appear at next Seſſion and anſwer the ſame:*

I DO therefore hereby notify the Creditors of the ſaid *Thomas Porter*, jun. to appear (if they ſhall think fit) at the General Aſſembly to be holden at *Eaſt-Greenwich*, in and for the ſaid Colony, on the ſecond Monday in *September* next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the ſaid Petition ſhould not be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

UMBRILLOES

Made and Sold by ISAAC GREENWOOD, Turner, at his Shop in Foreſtreet, next Door to Dr. *Clark*'s, North-End, *Boſton*, at the following Prices, *Viz.*

NEAT Mahogany Frames tip'd with Ivory or Braſs Ferrils at 40ſ. Old Tenor, an Inferior Sort at 30ſ. a Piece, and cheaper by the Dozen; neat Luteſtring or Mantua Silk Umbrilloes at 4 Dollars, Perſian Dittoes from 2 to 3 Dollars a Piece. Thoſe Ladies whoſe Ingenuity, Leiſure and Oeconomy leads them to make their own, may have them cut out by buying the Sticks or Frames of him. Ladies that chooſe them made, may have them done on reaſonable Terms.

N. B. Gentlemen may be ſupply'd with neat Hickery Walking Sticks, with Ivory or Bone Heads, Fifes, Billiard Balls, and Tacks, and many other Things in the Turner's Way, cheap for Caſh. {M. 29.-6w.}

(9) vid Commission Commission page 253. 3 vid page 157 & 163. 2 vid pa. 241-248 (1) vid molas. act pa. 9. - glass act pa 735. vol. 1 (2) vid arrival of army be 268. & vid petition pa, 51. (3) vid convention pa. 248-264-272. (4) vid Charter pa. 1077. (5) vid Magna Charta pa 790 - Bill Rights pa, 1053. (6) vid Journal Times pa, 323 &c (7) vid New Court pa. 121 & Judges names &c pa. 379.

‖ See Page 463 ‡ See Page 466. † See Page 511 He was tried by the Superior Court and fined but £10 - 1 § Jonathan Sewall Esqr ✱ See Resolves of the Lords & Commons, which these are in opposition to. page 475 (8) vid act appointing Board pa. 748 vol. 1

573

Sam^{l} Abbot

HEREBY [illegible] his Cuſtomers and other, that he has remov'd from the Corner of *Wing*'s Lane, to the Store (lately [illegible] by Mr. *Edmund Quincy*, Tertius,) on [illegible] Wharff, oppoſite to *John Rowe*, Eſq; where he [illegible] to ſell very cheap for Caſh, a good Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, Cutlary Ware, Paper, French Indigo, &c. &c. &c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

From the Penſylvania Journal, June 29, 1769.

As the late outrageous inſult and cruel treatment I have received from William Didingſton, commander of the armed ſchooner Gaſpey, and Dav. Hay, captain of the Train, is become the common topic of converſation, I think I am bound in juſtice to myſelf and the public, to give a full and true narrative of the whole matter.——What was my caſe yeſterday, may be the caſe of every freeman, who may unfortunately fall within the power of ſuch cowardly inſolent officers, who diſgrace the commiſſions they hold, and who ſeem to think that their office intitles them to treat their fellow ſubjects with outrage, inſolence, and abuſe.

On the 26th inſt. going a fiſhing with Mr. Thomas Pedrix, of Cheſter, I ſaw a top-ſail ſchooner coming up. As I wanted to ſpeak with a Pilot, who I was informed was in ſuch a ſchooner, I went near and hailed her, and aſked what pilot was on board? The Capt. of the ſchooner replied, that the pilot did not chuſe to tell his name. Such an uncivil, ungentleman-like anſwer provoked me to tell him, that a civil queſtion deſerved a civil anſwer, and that I thought both the Captain and Pilot *blackguards*.—Upon which the Captain ordered out his boat and five men, to bring me on board, at the ſame time preſenting his firelock, and ſwearing moſt violently, that he would fire upon me, if I did not come along ſide directly. All this time I had no apprehenſion of its being a King's armed Schooner. When the boat came up the Cockſon immediately ſeized me, and in a piratical manner dragged me into the boat and put me on board the ſchooner, when the Captain accoſted me with the moſt abuſive language.———Finding in what hands I had fallen, I endeavoured to mollify him, by making all the conceſſions which gentlemen ought to demand. I aſſured him I did not know he was a King's officer; that if I had offended him I aſked his pardon. Juſt at this time happening to ſee Capt. Hay, to whom I was known, I appealed to him for my character, expecting he would interpoſe his friendly offices. But Capt. Hay in a rude inſulting manner ſaid, "I know him very well, a tavern-keeper in Cheſter, a "damned horſe-jockey. They are all a parcel of damn'd "raſcals." Tho' I heard much of the imperious inſolence of the man, yet I was quite thunder ſtruck at this inſtance of it. He did not ſeem drunk, as it is ſaid he was when he committed the violent outrage in Philadelphia ſome years ago, and attempted to aſſaſſinate a gentleman of that city. The words were no ſooner out of Capt. Hay's mouth, than the commander of the ſchooner ſtruck me in the face with his fiſt, and redoubled his ſtrokes, which I endeavoured to ward off, without offering to return a blow. But in fending off his ſtrokes, my hand happened to touch his face; at which, with an oath, he cried out, "you raſcal, will you ſtrike me on "board my own veſſel." I told him, I did not, that if my hand touched him, it was not deſignedly. "You [illegible] raſcal," ſaid Capt. Hay, "how dare you to ſtrike a Captain of a man of war?" With that they both fell upon me; at the ſame time calling for the mate, who ſeized and held my hands, while the commander and Hay both beat him in a moſt cruel manner. When they had tired themſelves with beating me, that they might add inſult to cruelty, they ordered me to be put in irons, and as if nothing could glut their revenge they thruſt me into the hold, where the commander ſwore he would keep me and would not ſuffer me to ſee the light, nor to have pen, ink, or paper, till he had carried me to Halifax. When the commander found that all his threats and menaces did not break my ſpirit, truſting to the protection of the laws of my country, I defied his malice and inſolence: His rage being ſomewhat abated, he ordered the boat with five men to put me on board my boat, if I would fall on my knees and aſk his pardon.—Finding he could not bring me to this, he ordered his men to carry me, bloody as I was, on board my boat, which was about half a mile diſtant, and during this inhuman ſcene he would not ſuffer to come nigh the ſchooner.

DAVIS BEVAN.

As ſoon as Mr. Bevan got to Cheſter, he followed them to this place, where they endeavoured to make up the matter with their caſh, which he nobly ſcorn'd, and has entered an action at civil law againſt each of the Captains.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Liſbon to his Correſpondent in this City.

THE ſale of Grain here is rendered ſo delatory and precarious by ſome late Laws, injurious to the Trade of *Great-Britain* and her Colonies, that a ſmall Cargoe of about 5000 Buſhels of Wheat will take near Twelve Months to run it off. (This is literally true.) If theſe Regulations are obey'd, and a *Merchant* that has Grain here, after making uſe of all his Influence and Activity, is puzzeled to evade the Effects of ſo tardy a ſale of Grain in a Warm Climate.

NEW-YORK, July 3.

The 22d of June, a conſiderable Number of Gentlemen and Merchants in Maryland, entered voluntarily into, and ſubſcribed an Agreement for the Non-importation of Goods from Great-Britain into that Government, ſimilar in almoſt every Part to that entered into by the Aſſociation in Virginia.(1)

We hear from Norfolk in Virginia, that Numbers of the Merchants there were greatly diſpleaſed at the Aſſociation; but that the Body of the People were warm for it, even to very high Words; and that Patriotiſm among them greatly prevailed. (1)

On the 23d ult. one Thomas Flemming, a Sailor, was committed to Goal, on Suſpicion of ſtealing a Barrel of Tar; and on his Examination, on the 26th, was found guilty of the ſame, and a Caſk of yellow Oaker; and on the 27th was ſeated on an empty Tar Barrel in a Cart, his Hat painted yellow, with Labels on each Square of it, and on his Breaſt and Back, expreſſing his Crime. In this infamous Manner, amidſt a Number of Spectators, he was carted round the City, and afterwards received the Moſaical Law; to wit, forty, lack one Laſhes, well laid on, at the public Whipping-Poſt.

Friday Morning laſt Col. James Robertſon, of the 16th, and Barrack Maſter General for North America arrived here from Boſton.

And next Day Brigadier General Pomeroy arrived here from Boſton alſo, in his Majeſty's armed Schooner [illegible].

New-York, June 25, 1769.

To the PUBLIC.

AS I have juſtly incurred the Reſentment of my Fellow Citizens, from my Behaviour, as ſet forth in an Advertiſement (2) *Of great Importance to the Public*; I beg Leave to implore the Pardon of the Public, aſſuring them that I am truly ſorry for the Part I have acted; declare and promiſe that I never will again attempt an (2) Act contrary to the true Intereſt and Reſolutions of a People zealous in the Cauſe of *Virtue* and *Liberty*; and by my future Conduct, not only convince them of my Contrition, but make it my (2) whole Study to maintain inviolate the Reſolutions they have entered into,———beſeeching the Public in general to believe me,

Their ready devoted, and moſt
Obedient Humble Servant,
Alexander Robertſon.

I Alſo declare, That the Goods were returned back to Philadelphia by the Stage laſt Monday, and that a Certificate of the ſame ſhall be produced to the Public.

The laſt three Lines ſworn to before me, } ELIAS DESBROSSES.

PROVIDENCE, June 24.

Saturday laſt the Honourable General Aſſembly of this Colony adjourned to the ſecond Monday in September next, then to be convened at Eaſt-Greenwich.

During the Seſſion a Letter was received by the Speaker from Virginia, incloſing a Copy of the Reſolutions entered into by the late Houſe of Burgeſſes of that Colony—to which we are told the Aſſembly have agreed, and a Committee is accordingly appointed for preparing an Addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty.

From Louiſbourg we have Advice, that the Diſtreſs of that Place, ſince the Troops were withdrawn, is really difficult to be deſcribed; ſeveral poor Families are in a ſtarving Condition, and many of the Inhabitants daily deſerting the Town.

SALEM, *July* 4.

WHEREAS Information has been made to the Merchants and Traders of this Town, that ſundry Perſons belonging to Boſton, have ſent Quantities of Engliſh Goods in this Town for Sale, which were imported ſince the General Agreement (3) of the Merchants (not to import ſuch Goods) took Place:—We therefore, the Merchants and Traders of the Town of Salem, at a Meeting at the King's Arms this 30th Day of Juſe, Anno Domini 1769, do publickly DECLARE our Diſapprobation thereof, and reſolve, that we will do all in our Power to diſcourage the Sale of ſuch Goods, by not purchaſing any of them ourſelves, or ſuffering any Perſon for or under us to purchaſe them. We think (in Juſtice to thoſe Merchants and Traders who have ſtrictly adhered to their Agreement) (3) we ought to inform all Perſons, that the Shop lately kept by Mr. John Gool, now tended by John Norris in this Town, is now owned and ſupplied by Merchants in Boſton, who have taken the Advantage of others not ſending for Goods, to import double the Quantity of Goods which they did at other Seaſons, expecting to make their Fortunes, while others were ſinking theirs for the Benefit of their Country. We hereby caution all Perſons, who have the Intereſt of their Country at Heart, againſt purchaſing Goods of any Perſons who come from Boſton and offer Goods to ſale, ſuch as Tea, Loaf-Sugar, Crates of Earhten Ware, &c. as we have great Reaſon to ſuſpect, that thoſe Goods are ſent out of that Town, becauſe of the Diſcouragements the Owners meet with in the Sale of them by the Friends of Liberty there. We alſo requeſt the Town of Marblehead to join with their Neighbours (for the general Good) not to ſend for any more Goods, contrary to the Intent and Meaning of the (3) Agreements entered into by the Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton and other neighbouring Towns, which Requeſt, if ſtill refuſed, we muſt deſire all who are real Friends to their Country, properly to take Notice of. We alſo requeſt thoſe Traders in this Town, (3) who (it is well known) have deviated from their Contract, that they would (for the future) ſtrictly adhere thereto; for it is determined at this Meeting, that we will make publick the Names of all thoſe who ſhall hereafter break through their Engagements by purchaſing Goods of thoſe who have not ſubſcribed the Agreements, (3) or by any other Way.

All GENTLEMEN of NOTE, in their reſpective Towns, are deſired to caution their Families and Neighbours from purchaſing at the abovementioned Shop, or of any traveling Traders, who are ſent out to ſell Goods imported ſince the (3) Agreements aforementioned.

BOSTON, July 10.

Thurſday laſt Major Robert Rogers came to Town from New-York; and ſet out the ſame Day for Portſmouth.

Early laſt Saturday Morning 4 Companies of the 64th Regiment embarked on board the Launceſton, in Order to proceed to Halifax.

Same Afternoon the Body of a Man was taken up in Charles's River, ſuppos'd to be one Thomas Nolen, who was drowned laſt Tueſday Se'nnight.

Laſt Saturday the Viper Sloop of War arrived here from New-York.

Friday laſt Mr. Thomas Webb of this Town was ſeized with a Lethargy, and died the next Morning. His Remains were decently interr'd laſt Evening.

Boſton, July 10, 1769.

Reports having been propagated,

That ſome Soldiers and a Number of other Perſons have the Small Pox in this Town; the Public are hereby informed—That General *Mackay* has aſſured the Selectmen, that upon enquiry, the Surgeons of the ſeveral Regiments know of no Man, Woman or Child that has the Small Pox, either in the Barracks or Hoſpital, and that if any ſhould be taken down notice ſhall be given them;—the Phyſicians of the Town have alſo declared, that they know not of any one Perſon, who has the Diſtemper or the Symptoms of it, excepting Mrs. Tyler at the Orange Tree, Mrs. Crafts at a Houſe near Liberty Tree, and a Soldier, Sailor and two Women at the Province Hoſpital at New-Boſton; at which Places a Red Flag is hung out as a ſignal of the Small Pox, Guards Placed, and the Paſſages Stopt, to prevent a ſpread of the Infection;—A ſtrict Enquiry will be continued and immediate Notice given in all the Papers if any other Perſon ſhould be viſited with the Diſtemper.——It is hoped that no one will conceal the Small-Pox from the Selectmen, if it ſhould break out in their Family, as in ſuch caſe they would be proſecuted to the rigor of the Law.

By Order of the Selectmen,
WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

* * *

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

I Lately had occaſion to ſearch into the meaning of the word BARONET, || and I find it to be a *diminutive* Term, as the Grammarians ſpeak, and that it denotes a *little, tiny* Baron. And the word Baron is derived from the Latin *Baro*, which in its *primary* Signification and as uſed by Cicero, means a *Blockhead*, a *Sot*, a *Dolt*, a *Fool*.

Vid. Ainſworth in voc.

* * *

At a Meeting of the FREE-AMERICAN *Fire-Society, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, July 6, 1769.*

Preſent 23 Members out of 63.

VOTED unanimouſly,

THAT Mr. ——4———— be expelled this Society, as unworthy of being a Member of the ſame, for having imported, and ſtill perſiſting to import Goods from G. B. contrary to the general Agreement (4) of the worthy and patriotic Merchants in this Town, and for having been concern'd in publiſhing (5) a partial, evaſive and ſcandalous Advertiſement, tending to caſt an Odium on the reſpectable Merchants of this Town, and fruſtrate their good Intentions for the public Advantage.

* * *

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

The following Method of grafting the Mulberry Tree is ſubmitted to your Inſpection; if you ſhall think it worth publiſhing, pleaſe to give it a Place in your valuable Gazette, and you will oblige a Friend to American Produce and Manufactures.

TAKE *from the Mulberry-Tree a Root ½ of an Inch Diameter, and 7 or 8 Feet in Length, ſplice the Cion, and let it be fixed into the great End of the Root after the uſual Manner of grafting, wind a Woolen Thread round the Root to keep the Cion in its Place, bury the Root near the ſame Depth you found it, raiſing the great End within 3 Inches of the Surface of the Ground, which brings the Cion near perpendicular. The above Experiment was tried in April 1768. The Cion grew two Feet the firſt Year, and now appears very thrifty. The ſame Perſon in April, 1769, grafted ſeven, ſome into ſhorter & ſmaller Roots, even to two Feet in Length; they all appear likely to do well.*

On FRIDAY next,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street.

A Variety of Goods, among which are

Iriſh Linens, Sheetings, Callicoes, India Patches, blue Luteſtrings, white Jeans, Ivory-ſtick Fans, Breeches Pieces, Mens and Boys Worſted Hoſe, Womens Silk and Cotton ditto, ſpotted Bandannoes, Indigo, Snuff, Boxes of Pipes, &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.
Next Friday TEN o'Clock.

* * *

TO BE SOLD
On THURSDAY next.

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale;

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.

DUROYS—Thickſetts—Tammies—Pelong Sattins, flower'd & of different Colours—Jeans—Callicoes—printed Linens—Manchester & Scotch Checks—ſtriped Hollands—Bed Ticken—Iriſh Holland—Sheeting Linnens—Handkerchiefs—Mens, Womens and Childrens Hoſe, &c. &c. Likewiſe ſome Houſe Furniture—Wearing Apparel—Watches—a Pair of new Wheels and Carriage, &c. &c. &c.

* * *

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN

Brooks from New-Haven; Davis from New-London; Bates fr. Canſo; Childs, Murphy & Southerland fr. Virginia. Arnold from Newfoundland; [illegible], Cliſt and Helpman from Quebec; Smith from New-York; Harman from Porto Rico; Taylor from Figuira; Somes from Turks-Iſland; Waters from Hiſpaniola; Andrews from St. Groix; Hathom from St. Lucia; White from Dominica and St. Euſtatia.

* * *

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt.
Ten Whites   No Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Six.

* * *

High Water at Boſton.	*for this preſent Week.*
Monday, 54 *m. after* 4	*Friday*, 52 *m. after* 7
Tueſday, 37 *m. after* 5	*Saturday*, 40 *m. aft* 8
Wedneſday, 23*m. aft.* 6	*Lord's-day*, 24 *m aft* 9
Thurſday, 12 *m. aft.* 7	*Moon* 1ſt *Q.* 10D, 3 *af*

(3) vid in Index to Find ye agree of ye Merchants. (4) vid ye agree page 199 - (5) vid new york Comment on ye advertiesment page 567.

|| A Satire on Governor Barnard & Samuel Fletcher & Great Brittain. v page 540.

(1) vid. Virginia agreement pa. 534. & vid pa. 567 (2) vid. New York agreemt. pa. 245.

BENJA. ANDREWS, Jun.

HAS for Sale, at the loweſt Rates for Caſh, at his Store oppoſite the Swing-Bridge.

Philadelphia ſuperfine & common

Flour, Rice, Brown Sugars, Chocolate, Piemento, Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Olive Oyl in Barrels and Jars, *Fontinac Wine* of the beſt Quality, low-priced Sheetings, Womens Shoes, Felt Hats, Wool Cards, 8 by 8 Window Glaſs, Sieves, Codlines, Crown Soap, Kippen's Snuff, Indico, Allum, Copperas, Redwood, Logwood, Brimſtone, Chalk, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Oakum, Iron hollow Ware, Scythes, ſmall Anchors, ſuitable for Fiſhermen, barrel'd Beef, Indian Corn; alſo an Aſſortment of neat red, blue and black Leather Pocket Books.

HE has lately received a further Conſignment of genuine Patent Medicines, ſuch as Jeſuits Drops an infallible Cure for the *Veneral Diſeaſe*, Balſam of Honey, remarkable for the Cure of Conſumptions, Colds, and all Complaints of the Breaſt, Elixir Bardana, a certain Cure for the Gout and Rheumatiſm, Hooper's Female Pills, Lockyer's and Anderſon's ditto, Sugar Plumbs for deſtroying Worms in Men, Women or Children, Walker's ſpecific purging Remedy & cooling Powder, Daffy's Elixir, Stoughton's Stomach Elixir, Bateman's Drops, Britiſh Oyl, Court Plaiſter, Tooth Powder, a Cure for the ulcerated Gums and decaying Teeth, it cleanſes the Teeth and Gums of all ſcorbutic Humors, heals and fills up the Channels which the Scurvey hath cut away, and cauſes a ſweet and pleaſant Breath, Turlington's Balſam, &c.

N. B. All the above Medicines will be ſold very low, and with moſt of them are given ample and explicit Directions, which render any Advice or Aſſiſtance from another unneceſſary.

Stockings, &c. manufactured.

PETER ETTER,

At his Room over the Dancing-School, near the Cuſtom-Houſe;

MAKES and ſells Cotton, Thread and Worſted Stockings of all Sorts, Breeches Patterns, Mens Gloves, cotton, thread and worſted Caps.—*Where alſo,* Silk, Cotton, Thread and Worſted, belonging to Gentlemen and others is taken in, and made to any Size.—Orders from the Country ſhall be punctually obſerved.

AMERICAN GRINDSTONES

Of all Sizes,

MAnufactured in Nova-Scotia, and to be Sold by HENRY BASS, at his Store adjoining the Golden-Ball Tavern.——As he has them from the Maker, he is determined to ſupply the Town and Country, near as cheap as thoſe imported from Great-Britain; and by the beſt Judges are eſteemed vaſtly ſuperior, the Grit being much ſmaller.

WHEREAS Ann, *the Wife of me the Subſcriber, has run me in Debt at ſundry Times: This is to forewarn all Perſons from truſting her on my Account, as I declare I will not pay any Debt ſhe ſhall contract from the Date hereof——As witneſs my Hand,*

Boſton, July 1, 1769. JOHN ADAM WHITE.

Liſbon SALT,

To be Sold on Board the Brigantine Nimblenine-pence, at *Minot's* T; Enquire of *John Gilleſpie* in Queenſtreet, or Capt. *Cartwright* on Board.

TO LETT,

A SMALL END OF A HOUSE IN FISH-STREET, NORTH-END.——ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTERS.

To be SOLD or LET,

A SCHOONER, three Years old, burthen about 100 Tons: For further Particulars, enquire of *Daniel Scott*, at the Sign of the Leopard, in Ann-Street.

Where may be had,

A General Aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines, and moſt Kinds of Groceries.

TO BE LETT,

A very large commodious Dwel-

ling-Houſe, with a good Stable, next Door Northward of the Heart & Crown; inquire of *John Hunt*, or of the Printers hereof.

WANTING TO BE EMPLOYED,

A Young Man, well verſed in Book-keeping and Mathematics, lodging at the Sign of the Mitre-Coffee-Houſe, in Fore-Street. His Character or Recommendation may be had, by applying to *John Rowe*, Eſq; Merchant, in Boſton.

Stone Lime.

To be ſold on Board the Sloop St. John's Pacquet, *Henry Brookings*, Maſter.

ST. John's Stone Lime at *Twenty Shillings* per Hogſhead, equal if not ſuperior to any ever Imported into this Town.

STRAY'D from Boſton Neck, a large black Mare, about 15 Hands high, and about 6 Years old, paces and trots, and branded with the Letter H on her near Shoulder. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and returns her to Mr. Bracket of Boſton, or to Daniel Whitney of Boſton Neck, ſhall be very handſomely Rewarded for their Trouble, by STEPHEN MANSFIELD.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large double Dwelling-Houſe, ſituate in Temple-Street, New-Boſton, with two Rooms on a Floor, a good Cellar, Garden, Pump and Well of Water in the Yard, never known to be dry. Said Houſe being well finiſhed. The Land in Front meaſuring about 75 Feet, and about 35 Feet deep. For further Particulars, inquire of Edes and Gill.

CAMBRIDGE, June 21, 1769.

Candidates for the Degree

of MASTER OF ARTS, are hereby notified to attend at HARVARD-COLLEGE on Wedneſday the 12th of JULY. Any that neglect ſuch Attendance may not expect their Degree this Year.

By Order, J. WINTHROP.

CAMBRIDGE, June 21, 1769.

Candidates for Admiſſion

into HARVARD-COLLEGE are hereby notified that the Tutors have agreed to attend the Buſineſs of Examination on the Friday and Saturday after Commencement, viz. the 21ſt and 22d of JULY next.

By Order, ANDW. ELIOT, jun.

Choice New Raiſins,

To be Sold by

Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock-Square.

ALSO,

New Rice—*Philadelphia* Flour,

THE VERY BEST

Jamaica and other Brown Sugars,

by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
Green Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, Indigo,
Loaf Sugar by the 100 wt. or ſingle Loaf,
Chocolate by the Box or Dozen,
Pepper and Pimento by the Bag,
Florence Oyl by the Cheſt,
All Sorts of Spices——Split Peaſe,
Allum—Brimſtone—Salt Petre,
Race and Ground Ginger by the 100 wt. or Dozen,
Beſt *Boſton* Starch equal to Poland,
The much admired *New-England* FLOUR MUSTARD, by the Dozen, ſingle Bottle or Pound,
Whited Brown and Sheathing Paper by the Ream, (made at Milton.)
Fine Dutch Bedticks, two Yards wide,
Beſt German Heart and Club Steel,
Bolting Cloths of different Prices,
Hampers of Stone Ware, containing Quart Mugs, &c.
Beſt Dutch Floor, Hearth and Stair Bruſhes,
Choice *Narraganſet* CHEESE,
Good BUTTER by the Firkin,
Sweet Oyl by the Jar,——Logwood—Redwood,
Alſo, A few Barrels Rozen.

N. B. Caſh given for Muſtard Seed & empty Muſtard Bottles at ſaid Store.

TO BE SOLD BY

Richard Smith,

At his Store in KING STREET,

Sperma-Cæti CANDLES,

by the Quantity or ſingle Box.

Manufactured by *Daniel Jenckes* & Com'y at *Providence*, *(warranted pure, and free from any Adulteration.)*

N.B. At the above Store may be had, an Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, GUN-POWDER.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD,

Choice Fyal Wines, Indian Corn

——and an Iron Hearth almoſt new:

Enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

500 Quintals *Jamaica* Fiſh, and

250 Barrels Mackrel, very good in Quality.——Enquire at *John Newell's*, Cooper, near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON.

Wool Combers.

TWO Engliſh Wool Combers are wanted, and may have good Encouragement and conſtant Employ in Boſton, all the Year round, by inquiring of Edes & Gill.

WANTED,

A Servant Maid in a Gentleman's Family, that can dreſs Victuals and do other Houſhold Work.——Provided ſhe can be well recommended ſhe ſhall have Top Wages; none other need apply.—Enquire of Edes and Gill.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate

of Mr. *John Smith*, late of *Boſton*, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to *Mercy Smith*, Executrix, to prevent being ſued.

TO BE LET,

A Stable on Cops-Hill: Enquire

of Edes & Gill.

CHALK.

A Quantity to be Sold, for a Guinea per Ton, by the ſingle Ton——Enquire of Edes & Gill.

STRAYED from Boſton on the 8th Inſtant; a ſmall red Milch Cow, about four Years old, the Tops of her Horns and End of her Tail cut off.—Any Perſon that will inform the Printers where ſaid Cow may be found, ſhall have ONE DOLLAR Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Farm, pleaſantly ſituated in the Town of Norton, in the County of Briſtol, [illegible] Miles from Boſton, 15 Miles from Providence, and [illegible] Miles from the Court-Houſe in Taunton, containing about 120 Acres, with a large, handſome, new, genteel Dwelling-Houſe, with two other Dwelling-Houſes thereon, and a Pot-Aſh Houſe, a large Barn, and other Out-Houſes.—There is a good Stream of Water running thro' ſaid Farm, on which is erected a good Corn-Mill & Saw-Mill, well ſituated for Cuſtom.——The ſaid Farm has Wood-Land, Ploughing, Mowing and Paſture Land, in good Proportion.——Alſo to be Sold, another valuable Piece of Land, laying about two Miles from ſaid Farm, containing about 20 Acres, Part Cedar Swamp, the other Part Wood-Land.—Alſo Part of a Furnace in Norton aforeſaid.—The whole or Part will be ſold as beſt ſuits the Purchaſers, for Caſh or good Security.—For further Particulars, inquire of George Leonard, Eſq; in Norton, or of George Leonard of Milton.

TO BE SOLD,

A Handſome Dwelling-Houſe, moſt pleaſantly ſituated, at the Weſt End of the Town, juſt above Mr. *Chardon's*, fronting the paved Street, three Rooms on a Floor, with a handſome Stair-caſe, the lower Rooms, Chambers and Stair-caſe all neatly Painted, and Paper'd in the neweſt Faſhion, the Garrets Ceiled, good Cellars under the whole, a good Yard and Garden, and the beſt of Water, never known to fail. As alſo a ſmall Dwelling-Houſe of two Rooms on a Floor, ſtanding in a large Garden, adjoining the above. The whole meaſuring about 100 Feet Front on the Street, 330 deep, 150 Rear, with a good Cold Bath incloſed in a handſome Building, which is now improved, and has been for many Years a beautiful Summer-Houſe, and a Variety of Engliſh Fruit-Trees, &c.

N. B. The above has been improved in two Tenements at £.400 Old Tenor per Ann. but would make one commodious Seat, attended with every Conveniency which could be deſired. Enquire of *John Welch*, living on the Premiſes for further Particulars.

All Perſons indebted to, or that

have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Andrew Bordman*, Eſq; late of *Cambridge*, deceaſed, are deſired to come and ſettle the ſame with *Sarah Bordman* and *Andrew Bordman*, Adminiſtrators on ſaid Eſtate; and thoſe that are indebted are deſired to come and ſettle their Accounts before *October* Court, to prevent their being put to Trouble.

Choice *New Flour*, and Bar Iron,

To be Sold at the loweſt Rates for Caſh or ſhort Credit,

By John Cuſhing, *&* Co.

At their Sugar-Houſe in Back-Street, a little below the Mill-Bridge, Boſton.——Where they ſell as uſual, beſt double, ſingle and ſome Refined Lump and Brown [illegible] —and Molaſſes cheap for Caſh. [illegible]

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

At William Scott's *Store,*

North Side of Faneuil-Hall, next Door to the Sign of General Wolfe, are to be ſold the following Goods, by Wholeſale and Retail.

3-4, 7-8 & yd-wide Iriſh Linens,

from 10*ſ.* to 90*ſ.* O. T. per Yard.

9-8 & 10-8 wide Sheeting from 11*ſ.* 6*d.* to 25*ſ.* per yd.

6-4, 7-4, 8-4 & 10-4 wide Diaper and Damaſk Table Cloths.

Clouting and Toweling Diaper, Dowlas, Huckabuck and Oznabrigs.

A fine Aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Ribbons.

Horn & Ivory Combs, by the Dozen, at all Prices.

Shoe, Knee & Stock Buckles of Silver, plated on Braſs or Steel, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.

Plated Caſt-Steel Razors. Plated Spurs.

Stone Buttons ſet in Silver, ſundry Prices.

Needles of all Sizes, from No. 1. to 10, by the Thouſand or Hundred.

Sorted Necklaces by the Groce or Dozen.

Liberty Sleeve Buttons and other Kinds of Ditto.

Table Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Snuff Boxes, Screws, &c.

Mancheſter Checks, Cambricks, Lawns, Callicoes and Cottons.

Silk and Worſted Gloves and Mitts.

Thread and Worſted Hoſe.

White and colour'd Threads, with a Variety of ſmall Goods by Retail.

Boſton, Printed by EDES *&* GILL,
in Queen-Street. 1769.

MONDAY, *July* 10. 1769. [NUMB. 1763.]

The BOSTON Evening-Poſt.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

vide [CONTINUED.] Page 561

1769. *May* 6. THE Merchants of this Town met according to Adjournment, on Thurſday laſt, when the Committee appointed to make enquiry relative to the Importation of Goods, by the Veſſels lately arrived from G. Britain, reported, and then adjourned their Meeting to the Tueſday after.

For the ſatisfaction of the friends of Liberty, in this and neighbouring colonies, they are acquainted that there has not been imported in all the ſhips from *England*, more woollen Goods than would fill a Long Boat, that the agreement of the merchants has been ſtrictly adhered to : Such of them as have had Goods ſent them, having freely engaged to deliver them up to the committee of inſpection.—A few traders have taken advantage of the virtue and public ſpirit of the merchants ; their names may ſoon be made public thro' the continent, and tranſmitted to poſterity with infamy, in the annals of their country.

May 7 The merchants and traders of Salem, Marblehead, Cape-Ann, Ipſwich, New-Plymouth, Nantucket and other towns in this province have diſcovered a like firmneſs and virtue, ſuch an union among the mercantile intereſt, of this and the neighbouring provinces, relative to a non-importation, &c. as at preſent ſubſiſts, cannot finally fail, of freeing the trade of the colonies from its preſent intolerable embarraſſments, and cauſing it to be put on its old footing, which muſt prove as beneficial to Great-Britain as it will be advantageous to America.

May 8. Laſt week three criminals, ſat upon the gallows and received twenty ſtripes each under the ſame, agreeable to their ſentence at the Superiour Court, for ſetting fire to the county goal.—It ſeems the guard of ſoldiers at the fortification gates had orders to ſtop all perſons going through, who appeared like ſailors ; ſome of the inhabitants being ſtopt among them, it gave great uneaſineſs, and was ſo reſented, that had they not been releaſed, and thoſe orders countermanded, it is apprehended a great tumult might have been the conſequence.

At the above execution the conduct of (c) —— was tho't calculated to promote an appearance of reſiſtance to the civil authority ; a number of inhabitants ſuſpecting this, offered their aſſiſtance to the ſheriff, to prevent an eſcape of the priſoners which would have afforded a noble ſubject for G—— B—— and his cabal, to build a repreſentation to the miniſtry upon. It is however a fact that the inhabitants of this province in general and this town in particular, are determined to ſupport the execution of juſtice at all events, without any regard to the quality or ſtation of the offenders. (a)

May 9. The report of his Majeſty's having conferr'd upon G—— B——, the title of a Baronet, is ſuppoſed to have occaſioned the following congratulatory Addreſs.

To Sir —— vid, page 491

As an individual inhabitant of this province, tho' obſcure and mean, I beg leave to preſent my congratulatory compliment to your —— on the high honor you now ſuſtain, of a Baronet of G. Britain. This is a promotion which the friends of government, or which is the ſame thing, your own friends have long thought you juſtly merited : And even your enemies, and the factious leaders themſelves, muſt confeſs, that the eminent ſervices you have done for the preſent M——y have been ſuch as my L—— of H——, that patriot of true worth, could not fail to ſet forth in the moſt diſtinguiſhing point of light.—Your promotion, Sir, reflects an honor on the province itſelf : An honor which has never been conferred upon it, ſince the thrice happy adminiſtration of Sir Edmond Androſs, of precious memory, who was alſo a Baronet ; nor have the unremitted endeavours of that very amiable, and truly patriot gentleman, to render the moſt ſubſtantial and laſting ſervices to this people, upon the plan of a wiſe and uncorrupted ſet of M——'rs, been ever parrallelled till ſince you adorn'd the Ch——r. Your own letters will ſerve to convince the world, and the lateſt poſterity, that while you have conſtantly preſerved a ſacred and inviolable regard to punctilious truth, in every repreſentation, which you have made of the people of your G——, you have carefully endeavoured to give the moſt favorable coloring to their conduct and reputation. And the tenderneſs which you have ever remarkably felt for their civil rights, as well as their religion, will not admit of the leaſt room to queſtion, but that even the influence you have evidently employ'd with ſucceſs to introduce a military force, and the unwearied pains you took to get them quartered in the body of the town, ſprung from your piety, and benevolence of heart—Pity it is that you have not a penſion to ſupport your title, but an aſſembly well choſen, may ſupply that want even to your wiſh. Should this fail, a late letter, ſaid to have ſtrongly recommended a tax upon the improved lands of the colonies, may be equally ſucceſsful with the other letters of the like nature, and funds ſufficient may be rais'd for the uſe and emolument of yourſelf and friends without a dependance upon a "military eſtabliſhment ſupported by the province at Caſtle William." I am Sir, with the moſt profound reſpect, and with the ſincereſt wiſhes for your further exaltation, the moſt ſervile of all your tools,

A TORY.

May 10. The policy of the preſent day is totally different from what it was in former times, that thoſe Governors who diſcover a capacity for that truſt by conciliating the affections of the governed, and carrying favourite points for adminiſtration, without alarming the people, do not ſeem to ſtand in ſo fair a way of receiving C——t favors, as they do who render themſelves quite obnoxious, and are ſo happily ſucceſsful as to throw, not only a ſingle province, but a whole continent and kingdom, into anxiety, confuſion, and diſtreſs.

May 12. On the firſt inſtant the Freeholders, and other inhabitants of this town, met for the choice of Repreſentatives for the enſuing General Aſſembly to be convened on the laſt wedneſday of this month, agreeable to the Royal Charter. (2) It is very probable that G—— B—— wou'd have been glad to have had the calling this Aſſembly further poſtponed, as it would have ſerved two purpoſes, viz. the continuance of the preſent extraordinary ſtate diſſolution, and more eſpecially the ſubverſion of the preſent conſtitution of the province, to which as appears by his late letters, (b) he has diſcovered a pretty thorough averſion.—But ſuch a ſtep would perhaps have caus'd a convulſion which would have afforded additional matter of weighty repreſentation on the part of the people, which he would have found it difficult to have anſwered,—previous to this election the ſelectmen of the town, attentive to its true intereſt, waited on the commander of his Majeſty's troops (1) quartered in the town, and acquainted him, that it was expected that the town ſhould be in the full enjoyment of their rights of Britiſh ſubjects upon this important occaſion, agreeable to the Bill of Rights, (3) which declare, *that the election of members of parliament ought to be free*, upon which the General acquainted the Selectmen, that he could not any further conform to their expectation, than by confining the troops to their barracks during their election, which was accordingly done.—The town received this declaration as a conceſſion of the juſtice of their expectation, but by no means adequate to the extent of their conſtitutional right, to have the troops removed from the town, and therefore poſtpon'd the election till they had proteſted, that the reſidence of an armed force in the town at the time of election of Members of the General Aſſembly, was a high infringement of their conſtitutional Rights, and that their proceeding under ſuch a circumſtance, was wholly from neceſſity, and not to be conſidered as a precedent at any time hereafter, or conſtrued as a voluntary receding from their inconteſtable Right.—After the election, they appointed a committee to prepare Inſtructions for the Members they had choſen, and adjourn'd to the 8th Inſtant. (4)

May 13. At the adjournment on the 8th inſtant, the committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported a draught of Inſtructions (c) which were accepted by the town *Nemine Contradicente*,—in theſe Inſtructions, the town direct their Repreſentatives when in General Court aſſembled, to endeavour that the debates may be free, by the removal of the cannon, and guards from before the court-houſe, and every thing that might carry the leaſt appearance of an attempt to awe, or intimidate ; after which, that enquiry be made into all the grievances we have ſuffered by the military power : Why they have been quartered in the body of the town, contrary to the expreſs words and manifeſt intention of an Act of Parliament. Why the officers, who have thus violated our rights, have not been called to account : Whether G—r B——d's appointing an extraordinary officer to provide quarters for the troops, was not an invaſion of the act of parliament for billeting, &c.—the profeſſed rule of their conduct, with deſign to elude the clauſe of ſaid act, purpoſely provided for the convenience of American ſubjects and their ſecurity againſt an exceſs of military power ; why the repeated offences and violences committed by the ſoldiery, againſt the peace, and in open defiance and contempt of the civil magiſtrate and the law, have eſcaped puniſhment, in the courts of juſtice : And whether the Attorney-General has not, in ſome late inſtances, unduly exerciſed a power of entering "Nolle proſequi," upon indictments, without the concurrence of the court, in obſtruction to the courſe of juſtice, and to the great encouragement of violence and oppreſſion, and as the quartering troops here has proved the occaſion of many evils, they earneſtly deſire them to uſe their utmoſt endeavours for a ſpeedy removal of them.—They enjoyn upon them in the moſt ſolemn manner, by no means to comply with any requiſition that may be made for the defraying the expence of barracks, and neceſſaries for troops, pretended to be ſent among us for the aid of the civil magiſtrate, at the ſame time that his Majeſty's council and the other civil magiſtrates, the governor excepted, had declared that they neither required, or needed their aſſiſtance, and which appears to be ſent among us to awe and controul the civil government of this province.——They recommend to them another object of great importance, and which would require their earlieſt attention, the late flagrant and formal attack made by the *Governor of the province*, upon the *conſtitution* itſelf. An attempt, not only to deprive us of the liberties, privileges, and immunities of our charter, but the rights of Britiſh ſubjects, clearly appearing in a few of his letters to Lord Hillſborough, authentic copies of which have been received, and they declare it as their expectation, that our repreſentatives, uſe the whole influence they may have, that the injurious impreſſions which they have unhappily made, may be removed, and that an effectual antidote may be adminiſtred, before the poiſon ſhall have wrought the ruin of the conſtitution.

May 14. They obſerve, that it is unneceſſary for them again to repeat their well known ſentiments, concerning the revenue which is continually levied upon us to our great diſtreſs, and for no other end, than to ſupport a great number of very unneceſſary Placemen and Penſioners ; nor their expectation that they purſue with unremitted ardour, every meaſure that may tend to procure us relief ; never yielding their conſent to, or connivance at the leaſt incroachments upon our rights.

The town declare, that next to the revenue itſelf, the late extenſions of the juriſdiction of the admiralty, are their greateſt grievance, and that the American courts of admiralty ſeem to be forming by degrees, into a ſyſtem, that is to overturn our conſtitution, and to deprive us intirely of our beſt inheritance, *the law of the land* ; that it would be tho't in England a dangerous innovation, if the trial of any matter upon land was given to the Admiral : It would be tho't more threatning ſtill, if the power of confiſcation, over ſhips and cargoes, for illicit trade, was committed to that court : But if forfeitures of ſhips and cargoes, large penalties upon maſters, and ſuch exorbitant penalties as the treble value of cargoes, upon every perſon concerned in lading uncuſtomed goods, were by act of parliament, to be tried by the Admiral, the nation would think their Liberties *irrecoverably loſt* ; that this however, is the miſerable caſe of North-America.

In the 41 Sec. of the ſtatute of the 4th of George III. chap. 15. we find that "all the forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this, or any other act of parliament, relating to the trade and revenues of the Britiſh colonies, or plantations in America, which ſhall be incurred there, may be proſecuted, ſued for, and recovered in any court of admiralty in the ſaid colonies."—That this hardſhip is the more ſevere, as they ſee in the ſame page of the ſtatute, and the ſection immediately preceding, "That all penalties and forfeitures, which ſhall be incurred in Great-Britain, ſhall be proſecuted, ſued for, and recovered in any of his Majeſty's courts of record in Weſtminſter, or in the court of exchequer in Scotland." A contraſt that ſtares us in the face : A partial diſtinction, that is made between the ſubject in *Great-Britain*, and the ſubject in *America* : The parliament in one ſection guarding *the people of the realm*, and ſecuring to them the benefit of a trial by jury, and the law of the land, and by the next ſection *depriving Americans* of thoſe important Rights.——That this diſtinction is a brand of diſgrace upon every American : A degradation below the rank of an Engliſhman ? And with reſpect to Americans, a repeal of the 29th chapt. of Magna Charta ? "No Freeman ſhall be taken or impriſoned, or diſſeized of his freehold or liberties, or free cuſtoms, or outlawed, or exiled, or any otherways deſtroyed, nor will we paſs upon him, nor condemn him, but by lawful judgment of the Peers, or the laws of the land.

(1) vid arrival of Army &c pa. 263
(2) vid Charter page 1077
(3) vid Bill of Rights page 1053
(4) vid a full account pa 494
☞ Vid the whole Instructions with the references in the Margin page 501.

(c) Sheriff Greenleaf — Governor Barnard — Francis — Excellency — Ministers or Ministry
* Hillsborough — Government (a) They were always so determined ! (b) Page 263, (c) [illegible]

land.—The town alſo declares, that the formidable power of theſe courts, and their diſtreſſing courſe of proceedings, have been ſeverely felt within the year paſt, many of their fellow citizens have been worn out with attendance upon them in defence againſt informations for extravagant and enormous penalties: And that they have the higheſt reaſon to fear from paſt experience, that if no relief is obtained for us, the properties and liberties of this unhappy country, and its morals too, will be ruined by theſe courts, and the perſons employed to ſupport them.—They therefore earneſtly recommend to them by every legal meaſure, to endeavour that the power of theſe courts may be confined to their proper element, according to the antient Engliſh ſtatutes; and that they petition and remonſtrate againſt the late extenſions of their juriſdiction: Not doubting the other colonies and provinces, who ſuffer with them, will chearfully harmonize in any juſtifiable meaſures that may be taken for redreſs.—They conclude with giving it as their clear opinion, that the houſe of repreſentatives in any one province, has an undeniable right whenever a juſt occaſion ſhall offer, to communicate their ſentiments upon a common concern, to the aſſemblies of any, or all the other colonies, and to unite with them in humble, dutiful and loyal Petitions for redreſs of general grievances.

Continued [*To be continued.*] Pa. 579

RESOLVES of the *Repreſentatives* of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* UNANIMOUSLY paſſed in a *full* Houſe.

THE General Aſſembly of this his Majeſty's Colony of the *Maſſachuſetts Bay*, convened by his Majeſty's Authority, & by Virtue of his Writ iſſued by his Excellency the Governor, under the Great Seal of the Province; and this Houſe, thinking it their Duty at all Times to teſtify their Loyalty to his Majeſty, as well as their inviolable Regard to their own and their Conſtituents, Rights, Liberties and Privileges, do paſs the following Reſolutions to be entered on their Journals.

Reſolved, That this Houſe do, and ever will bear the firmeſt Allegiance to our Rightful Sovereign King GEORGE the Third, and are ever ready with their Lives and Fortunes to defend his Majeſty's Perſon, Family, Crown and Dignity.

Reſolved, as the Opinion of this Houſe, "That the ſole Right of impoſing Taxes on the Inhabitants of this his Majeſty's Colony of the *Maſſachuſetts Bay*, is now, and ever hath been legally & conſtitutionally veſted in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, lawfully convened according to the ancient and eſtabliſhed Practice, with the conſent of the Council, and of his Majeſty, the King of Great-Britain, or his Governor for the Time being."

Reſolved, as the Opinion of this Houſe, That it is the indubitable Right of the Subject in general, and conſequently of the Coloniſts, jointly or ſeverally to Petition the King for Redreſs of Grievances, and that it is lawful, whenever they think it expedient, to confer with each other, in order to procure a joint Concurrence, in dutiful Addreſſes for Relief from common Burthens.*

Reſolved, That Governor *Bernard* by a wanton and precipitate Diſſolution of the laſt Year's Aſſembly, and refuſing to call another, tho' repeatedly requeſted by the People, acted againſt the Spirit of a free Conſtitution; and if ſuch Procedure be lawful, it may be in his Power whenever he pleaſes to render himſelf abſolute.

Reſolved, That a general Diſcontent, on account of the Revenue Acts,(1) an Expectation of the ſudden arrival of (2) a Military Power to enforce the Execution of thoſe Acts,(1) an Apprehenſion of the Troops (2) being quartered upon the Inhabitants, when our Petitions were not permitted to reach the Royal Ear, the General Court at ſuch a Juncture diſſolved, the Governor refuſing to call a new one, and the People reduced almoſt to a State of Deſpair, rendered it highly expedient and neceſſary for the People to (3) convene by their Committees, aſſociate, conſult and adviſe the beſt Means to promote Peace and good Order, to preſent their united Complaints to the Throne, and jointly to pray for the Royal Interpoſition in Favor of their violated Rights, nor can this Procedure poſſibly be illegal, as they expreſly diſclaimed all Governmental Acts.*

Reſolved, as the Opinion of this Houſe, That Governor *Bernard* in his Letters to Lord *Hillſborough*, his Majeſty's Secretary of State, has given a falſe and highly injurious Repreſentation of the Conduct of his Majeſty's truly loyal and faithful Council of this Colony, and of the Magiſtrates, Overſeers of the Poor, and Inhabitants of the Town of *Boſton*, tending to bring on thoſe reſpectable Bodies of Men, particularly on ſome Individuals, the unmerited Diſpleaſure of our gracious Sovereign, to introduce a Military Government, and to miſlead both Houſes of Parliament into ſuch ſevere Reſolutions, as a true, juſt and candid ſtate of Facts muſt have prevented.*

Reſolved, That Governor *Bernard* in the Letters before mentioned, by falſely repreſenting that it was become "neceſſary the King ſhould have "the Council Chamber in his own Hands, & ſhould "be enabled by Parliament, to ſupercede by Order "in his Privy Council, Commiſſions granted in his "Name and under his Seal thro'out the Colonies," has diſcovered his Enmity to the true Spirit of the Britiſh Conſtitution, to the Liberties of the Colonies; and has ſtruck at the Root of ſome of the moſt invaluable Conſtitutional and Charter Rights of this Province: The Perfidy of which, at the very Time he profeſſed himſelf a warm Friend to the Charter,(4) is altogether unparallel'ed by any in his Station, and ought never to be forgotten.(a)

Reſolved, That the Eſtabliſhment of a Standing Army in this Colony, in a Time of Peace, without the Conſent of the General Aſſembly of the ſame, is an Invaſion of the natural Rights of the People, as well as of thoſe which they claim as freeborn Engliſhmen, confirmed by Magna Charta,(5) the Bill of Rights, as ſettled at the Revolution, and by the Charter (4) of this Province.*

Reſolved, That a Standing (2) Army is not known as a Part of the Britiſh Conſtitution in any of the King's Dominions; and every Attempt to eſtabliſh it has been eſteemed a dangerous Innovation, manifeſtly tending to enſlave the People.*

Reſolved, That the ſending an (2) armed Force into this Colony, under a Pretence of aiding and aſſiſting the Civil Authority, is an Attempt to eſtabliſh a Standing Army here without our Conſent; is highly dangerous to this People; is unprecedented and unconſtitutional.*

Reſolved, That whoever has repreſented to his Majeſty's Miniſters, that the People of this Colony in general, or the Town of *Boſton* in particular, were in a ſuch ſtate of Diſobedience and Diſorder, as to require a Fleet and Army (2) to be ſent here, to aid the Civil Magiſtrate, is an avowed Enemy to this Colony, and to the Nation in general; and has by ſuch Miſrepreſentation endeavoured to deſtroy the Liberty of the Subject here, and that mutual Union between Great Britain and the Colonies, ſo neceſſary for the Welfare of both.

Reſolved, as the Opinion of this Houſe, That the Miſrepreſentations of the State of this Colony, tranſmitted by Governor Bernard, to his Majeſty's Miniſters, have been the Means of procuring the Military Force now quartered in the Town of Boſton.(2)

Reſolved, That whoever *gave Order* for quartering even common Soldiers and Camp Women in the Court-Houſe in Boſton, and in the Repreſentatives Chamber, where ſome of the principal Archives of the Government had been uſually depoſited, making a Barrack of the ſame, placing a Main Guard with Cannon pointed near the ſaid Houſe, and Centinels at the Door, *deſigned* a high Inſult, and a triumphant Indication that the Military Power was Maſter of the whole Legiſlative.(6)

WHEREAS his Excellency General Gage, in his Letter to Lord Hillſborough dated October 31ſt, among other exceptionable things expreſſed himſelf in the following words: "From what has "been ſaid, your Lordſhip will conclude, That "there is no Government in Boſton; in truth there "is very little at preſent, and the Conſtitution of "this Province leans ſo much to the Side of Democracy, that the Governor has not the Power to "remedy the diſorders that happen in it."

Reſolved, as the Opinion of this Houſe, That his Excellency General *Gage*, in this and other Aſſertions, has raſhly and impertinently intermedled in the Civil Affairs of this Province, which are altogether out of his Department, and of the internal Police of which, by his Letter, if not altogether his own, he has yet betrayed a Degree of Ignorance equal to the Malice of the Author.

With Reſpect to the Nature of our Government, this Houſe is of Opinion, that the Wiſdom of that great Prince William the Third, who gave the Charter,(4) aided by an able Miniſtry, and Men thoroughly verſed in the Engliſh Conſtitution and Law; and the happy Effects that have been derived from it to the Nation, as well as this Colony ſhould have placed it above the Reprehenſion of the General, and led him to enquire whether the Diſorders complained of have not ariſen from an arbitrary Diſpoſition in the Governor, rather than from too great a Spirit of Democracy in the Conſtitution. And this Houſe cannot but expreſs their deep Concern, that too many in Power, at Home and Abroad, ſo clearly avow not only in private Converſation, but in their publick Conduct, the moſt rancorous Enmity againſt the *free Part* of the Britiſh Conſtitution, and are indefatigable in their Endeavours to render the Monarchy abſolute, and the Adminiſtration arbitrary in every Part of the Britiſh Empire.

Reſolved, That this Houſe, after the moſt careful Enquiry, have not found an Inſtance of the Courſe of Juſtice being interrupted by Violence, except by a Reſcue committed by Samuel Fellows, an Officer in the Navy, and by the Appointment of the Commiſſioners, an Officer alſo in the Cuſtoms, nor of a Magiſtrate's refuſing to enquire into, or redreſs any Injury complained of, while it is notorious to all the World, that even ſuch (1) Acts of Parliament as by the whole Continent are deemed highly oppreſſive, have never been opposed with Violence, & the Duties (1) impoſed and rigorouſly exacted, have been punctually paid.*

Reſolved, That the frequent entries of *Nolle Proſequi* by the Attorney and Advocate General, in Caſes favorable to the Liberty of the Subject, and rigorous Proſecutions by Information and otherwiſe in thoſe in Favor of Power, are daring Breaches of Truſt, and inſupportable Grievances on the People.

Reſolved, as the Opinion of this Houſe, That the late Extenſion of the Power of Courts of Admiralty (7) in America, is highly dangerous and alarming, eſpecially as the Judges of the Courts of Common Law, the alone Check upon their inordinate Power, do not hold their Places during good Behaviour; and thoſe who have falſely repreſented to his Majeſty's Miniſters that no Dependence could be had on Juries in America, and that there was a Neceſſity of extending the Power of the Courts of (7) Admiralty there, ſo far as to deprive the Subject of the ineſtimable Privilege of a Trial by a Jury, and to render the ſaid Courts of Admiralty (7) uncontroulable by the ancient Common Law of the Land, are avowed Enemies to the Conſtitution; and manifeſtly intended to introduce and eſtabliſh a ſyſtem of inſupportable Tyranny in America.

Reſolved, as the Opinion of this Houſe, That the conſtituting (8) a Board of Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms in America, is an unneceſſary Burthen upon the Trade of theſe Colonies, and that the unlimited (9) Power the ſaid Commiſſioners are inveſted with of making Appointments, and paying the Appointees what Sums they pleaſe, unavoidably tends ſo enormouſly to increaſe the Number of Placemen and Penſioners as to become juſtly alarming and formidable to the Liberties of the People.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Houſe, "That all Trials for Treaſon, Miſpriſion of Treaſon, or for any Felony or Crime whatſoever, committed or done in this his Majeſty's Colony, by any Perſon or Perſons reſiding therein, ought of Right to be had and conducted in and before his Majeſty's Courts held within the ſaid Colony, according to the fixed and known Courſe of Proceedings; and that the ſeizing any Perſon or Perſons reſiding in this Colony, ſuſpected of any Crime whatſoever, committed therein, and ſending ſuch Perſon or Perſons to Places beyond the Sea, to be tried, is highly derogatory of the Rights of Britiſh Subjects; as thereby the ineſtimable Privilege of being tried by a Jury from the Vicinage, as well as the Liberty of ſummoning and producing Witneſſes on ſuch Trial, will be taken away from the Party accuſed."*

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, July 8, 1769.

A true Copy.

Atteſt, SAMUEL ADAMS, *Clerk of the Houſe.*

Philadelphia, June 26.

AS the late outrageous inſult and cruel treatment I have received from William Dudingſton, commander of the armed ſchooner Gaſpey, and David Hay, Captain of the Train, is become the topic of converſation, I think I am bound in juſtice to myſelf and the public to give a full and true narrative of the whole matter. What was my caſe yeſterday, may be the caſe of every freeman, who may unfortunately fall within the power of ſuch cowardly inſolent officers, who diſgrace the commiſſions they hold, and who ſeem to think that their office intitles them to treat their fellow ſubjects with outrage & abuſe.

On the 26th inſt. going a fiſhing with Mr. Pedrix of Cheſter, I ſaw a topſail ſchooner coming up. As I wanted to ſpeak with a pilot, who I was informed was in ſuch a ſchooner, I went near and hailed her, and aſked what pilot was on board? The Captain replied, that the pilot did not chuſe to tell his name. Such an uncivil, ungentleman like anſwer provok'd me to tell him, that a civil queſtion deſerved a civil anſwer, and I tho't both the Captain & Pilot *blackguards*. Upon which the Capt. ordered out his boat and 5 men, to bring me on board, at the ſame time preſenting his firelock, and ſwearing moſt violently, that he would fire if I did not come along ſide directly. When the boat came up, the cockſwain immediately ſeized me, & in a piratical manner drag'd me into the boat & put me into the ſchooner, when the Captain accoſted me with the moſt abuſive language. Finding in what hands I had fallen I endeavoured to mollify him, by making all the conceſſions which a gentleman ought to demand, I aſſured him I did not know he was a King's officer, and that if I had offended him I aſked his pardon.

Juſt at this time happening to ſee Capt. Hay, to whom I was known, I appealed to him for my character, expecting he would interpoſe his friendly offices: but Capt. Hay in a rude inſulting manner ſaid, "I know him very well, a tavern keeper in Cheſter, "a damned horſe jockey. They are all a parcel of "damned raſcals." Tho' I had heard much of the imperious inſolence of this man, yet I was thunder ſtruck at this inſtance of it. He did not ſeem drunk as it was ſaid he was when he committed the violent outrage at Philadelphia a few years ago, & attempted to aſſaſſinate a gentleman of that city.

The words were no ſooner out of his mouth, than the commander of the ſchooner ſtruck me in the face with his fiſt, and redoubled his ſtrokes, which I endeavored to ward off, without offering to return a blow; but in fending off his ſtroke my hand happened to touch his face, on which, with an oath, he cried out, "you raſcal, will you ſtrike me on board my own veſſel." I told him I did not, that if my hand touched him, it was not deſignedly. "You "lie, you raſcal, (ſaid Hay,) how dare you ſtrike a "Captain of a man of war?" With that they both fell upon me, at the ſame time calling for the mate, who ſeized and held my hands, while the Commander and Hay both beat me in a cruel manner. When

vid. the whole Instructions in the Marginal notes & references pa. 501.

3 vid. pa. 157. & 163.

2 vid. page 241-248.

(1) vid. molasses act pa. 9 — Glass act pa. 735. vol 1.

(2) vid. arrival of Troops &c pa. 263

& vid. pet° pa. 51

(3) vid. Convention pa. 248-264. 272-

(4) vid. Charter pa. 1077.

(5) vid. magna Charta page 790 — Bill of Rights pa. 1053.

(6) vid. Journal of Times pa. 323.

(7) New Court of Admiralty vid. page 121 — & the Judges Names & Salarys page 379.

(8) vid. ye Act appointing ye Board pa. 648. vol 1

(9) vid. ye Commission pa. 253.

* See Resolves of the Lords & Commons (which these resolves are in opposition to) Page 475

(1) See Page 463 (2) See Page 466 (3) See Page 511 The said Fellows was Tried before the [illegible] Court Partial

they had tired themſelves with beating me that they might add inſult to cruelty, they ordered me to be put in irons, and as if nothing could glut their revenge they thruſt me into the hold, where the Commander ſwore he would keep me & would not ſuffer me to ſee the light, nor to have pen, ink, or paper, till he carried me to Halifax. When he found that all his threats and menaces did not break my ſpirit, truſting to the protection of the laws of my country I defied his malice & inſolence; his rage being ſomewhat abated he ordered the boat with 5 men to put me on board my own boat, if I would fall on my knees and aſk his pardon. Finding he could not bring me to this, he ordered his men to carry me, bloody as I was, on board my boat, which was about half a mile diſtant, and during this inhuman ſcene he would not ſuffer to come nigh the ſchooner.

DAVIS BEVAN.

As ſoon as Mr. Bevan got to Cheſter he followed them to this place, where they endeavoured to make the matter up with their caſh, which he nobly ſcorn'd, and has enter'd an action at civil law againſt each of the captains.

NEW-YORK, July 3.

To the PUBLIC.

AS I have juſtly incurred the reſentment of my Fellow-Citizens, from my Behaviour, as ſet forth in an advertiſement *Of great Importance to the Public*; I beg leave to implore the pardon of the Public, aſſuring them that I am truly ſorry for the Part I have acted; declare and promiſe that I never will again attempt an act contrary to the true intereſt and reſolutions of a people zealous in the cauſe of Virtue & Liberty; and by my future conduct, not only convince them of my contrition, but make it my whole ſtudy to maintain inviolate the reſolutions they have entered into,——beſeeching the Public in general to believe me,

Their ready devoted, and moſt
Obedient humble Servant,
ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

I Alſo declare, That the Goods were returned back to Philadelphia by the Stage laſt Monday, and that a Certificate of the ſame ſhall be produced to the Public.

The laſt three Lines ſworn to before me, } ELIAS DESBROSSES.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, *May* 1, 1769.

"The Report of a Mooriſh War ſeems rather a Scheme of the Inſurers; what gave riſe to it was the Arrival of a Frigate at Gibraltar, from England, with a preſent to the Emperor; which, we underſtand, is to be accompanied with a ſpirited Meſſage from the Government."

Extract of Letter from Liſbon, *April* 28. 1769.

"Indian corn is now in the greateſt ſcarcity, & a famine is apprehended in the neighborhood of Vianna, and particularly in the province of Galicia: and as an additional misfortune, we had lately ſuch ſtorms of rain and hail, the like was not ſeen by the oldeſt inhabitants; which cauſed inundations in ſeveral places, and ſwept away ſeveral villages, granaries, cattle and people, whoſe bodies lay floating in the river, which came down ſo rapid, and bro't with it ſuch a ſurprizing quantity of reptiles, that both ſhores are filled with them, and many are employed to this hour in killing ſnakes, vipers, & toads, which ſeems to be one of the curſes of Egypt that has reached this unhappy place, and even this does not awaken our governors."

They write from Boſton, that on the arrival of the Virginia Reſolves, joy and gladneſs was painted in the countenances of all the friends to Liberty, who "augur" GOOD " of their effects." "The brave "Virginians" is a toaſt in the beſt companies thro'out all the New-England provinces, where the people bear them the moſt affectionate regard.

Captain Fawn in the Prince George, arrived in James river, from Liſbon, acquaints us that there was a ſhock of an earthquake felt while he was there which did but little damage; and that ſome time after there was a prodigious rain, which ſwelled the river to a great degree, and brought down ſuch numbers of ſnakes that it was with difficulty he could keep his ſhip clear of them. One whole village was ſwept off entirely, by the rapidity of the torrent: A child in a cradle was taken up, which lived three days after; and a gentleman with a lady, in a chaiſe, were found dead.

The 22d of June a conſiderable number of Gentlemen & Merchants in Maryland, entered voluntarily into an agreement for the non-importation of Goods from Great Britain into that Government, similar in almoſt every part to that entered into by the aſſociation in Virginia. —⊖—

We hear from Norfolk in Virginia, that numbers of the merchants were greatly diſpleaſed at the aſſociation; but that the body of the people were warm for it, even to very high words; and that patriotiſm among them greatly prevailed.

BOSTON, July 10. 1769.

Two of the Veſſels that carried to Halifax the Stores, &c. belonging to the Detachment of the Royal Train of Artillery that went from hence, returned the Beginning of laſt Week. One of them we hear met the Rippon and Roſe Men of War, going into Halifax as they came out, having on board the 65th Regiment from this Place.

The Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives laſt Week voted a Meſſage to his Excellency the Governor, in Anſwer to his of the 28th of June, [*See Evening-Poſt of July* 3d] but as it is not yet delivered, we cannot give it our Readers this Week.

Laſt Wedneſday was a Viſitation of the Schools in this Town by the Selectmen and other Gentlemen who were appointed as a Committee: An Invitation being given to General Mackay and Commodore Hood, the General having been previouſly engaged out of Town, could not attend; the Commodore favour'd the Committee with his Company, as did alſo a Number of other Gentlemen of Diſtinction, who had been invited.—All of whom were well ſatiſfied with the good Order of the Schools, under the reſpective Maſters, and of the Proficiency of their Pupils. A genteel Dinner was provided at Faneuil-Hall for the Viſitors and Maſters.

Tueſday laſt at launching a Veſſel near the South Battery, one of the Workmen, Mr. Samuel Sloper, of this Town, aged about 50 Years, in cutting away the Wale-Shores, one of them fell on his Head, and fractured his Skull: He was taken up ſenſeleſs, and died the ſame Evening.

Wedneſday laſt a Man, who ſays his Name is Robert Mac, from Londonderry, was detected in paſſing a counterfeit Dollar, being diſcovred, he took a Purſe out of his Pocket, and threw it over a Fence into a Yard near by him, which was taken up, and found to contain 4 counterfeit Dollars; he was carried before a Magiſtrate and ſearched, when four were found and an Engliſh Shilling, counterfeit.—He was committed to Goal.

Wedneſday Morning laſt came to Town from Philadelphia, laſt from Rhode-Iſland & Nantucket, Mrs. Rachel Willſon, an eminent Preacher among the Friends. At Noon ſhe preached to a large Audience, and gained Applauſe. Her Diſcourſe, it is ſaid, was nervous, pertinent and ſolemn; in which, as in the whole of her Deportment, ſhe clearly diſplayed the moſt lively Imagination, a ſingular Penetration, and much of that general Benevolence, which is the diſtinguiſhing Charactereſtic of the true Chriſtian.

Laſt Saturday Morning four Companies of the 64th Regiment embarked on board the Launceſton, in order to proceed to Halifax; the Remainder of that Regiment are to follow as ſoon as the Veſſels are ready to receive them.

The ſame Day arrived the Viper Sloop of War from New-York.

We hear the Launceſton is to ſail To-Morrow, if Wind and Weather permit.

Laſt Week a Man between 20 and 30 Years of Age, fair Hair and reddiſh Complexion, was committed to Goal at Portſmouth on Suſpicion; he had on an old blue Coat and Breeches, green Cap, and a coarſe Tow Shirt, and is about 5 Feet 8 Inches high: There was found in his Poſſeſſion 10 red and white ſilk Handkerchiefs, 4 yellow, and 5 red ditto; red, black, & yellow Taffity ditto; Long Lawns, browniſh Velvet, and ſundry other Articles. He in a few Hours time called his Name John Davis, John Huſe, and John Holmes, & ſays he took the Goods from a Thief that ſtole them from his Uncle Davis at Groton, in the Maſſachuſetts.

Boſton, July 10. 1769.

Reports having been propagated,

That ſome Soldiers and a Number of other Perſons have the Small Pox in this Town; the Public are hereby informed—That General *Mackay* has aſſured the Selectmen, that upon enquiry, the Surgeons of the ſeveral Regiments know of no Man, Woman or Child that has the Small Pox, either in the Barracks or Hoſpital, and that if any ſhould be taken down notice ſhall be given them;—the Phyſicians of the Town have alſo declared, that they know not of any one Perſon, who has the Diſtemper or the Symptoms of it, excepting Mrs. Tyler at the Orange Tree, Mrs. Crafts at a Houſe near Liberty Tree, and a Soldier, Sailor and two Women at the Province Hoſpital at New-Boſton; at which Places a Red Flag is hung out as a ſignal of the Small Pox, Guards placed, and the Paſſages ſtopt, to prevent a ſpread of the Infection:—A ſtrict Enquiry will be continued and immediate Notice given in all the Papers if any other Perſon ſhould be viſited with the Diſtemper.——It is hoped that no one will conceal the Small-Pox from the Selectmen, if it ſhould break out in their Family, as in ſuch caſe they would be proſecuted to the Rigor of the Law. //

By Order of the Selectmen,
WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

On FRIDAY next,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room in Queen-ſtreet,

A Variety of Goods, among which are
Iriſh Linens, Sheetings, Callicoes, India Patches, blue Luteſtring, white Jeans, Ivory-Stick Fans, Breeches Pieces, Mens & Boys Worſted Hoſe, Womens Silk & Cotton ditto, ſpotted Bandannoes, Indigo, Snuff, Boxes of Pipes, &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer.*
Next Friday TEN o'Clock.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Sterling Coſt and Charges,
Two Pieces yellow Silk & Worſted
Bed Damaſk, with Fringe & Teſſels, being a Pattern for a Bed & Window Curtains. Enquire of the Printer.

—GOODS cheap for CASH.—

TO BE SOLD BY
JOHN GERRISH,
At his Vendue-Office (and Store near it)
A very large Aſſortment of Goods and
Merchandize, &c.—Among which are,

The beſt of Tea,
London Starch,
Pepper, &c.
Ticklinburg,
Ozenbrigs,
Sheeting of all ſorts and prices,
Checks of all ſorts,
Linnens of all ſorts
Variety of Stockings,
Callicoes, Cottons, &c.
Gauzes, Ribbons, &c.
Many ſmall Articles for Shops,

Engliſh Bed-ticks,
Scotch Bed-ticks,
ſtriped Hollands,
Kilmarnoch Caps,
ſcarlet & crimſon Cloths,
Forreſt Cloths,
Kerſies, Blankets,
Clouting Dipers,
Damaſk and Diaper,
Ruſſia Linnens,
Table-cloths,
Blue Broad-cloths,
Broad-cloths of moſt colours, &c. &c.

N. B. Public Vendues are held at ſaid Vendue-Office, on TUESDAYS and WEDNESDAYS, &c.

V vid page 567
& vid page 582

Sales of BOOKS.

TO-MORROW, at 4 o'Clock, P. M.
Will be ſold by PUBLIC AUCTION,
At the Auction-Room oppoſite the Weſt End of Faneuil-Hall, a Variety of BOOKS of the beſt Authors, all neatly Letter'd and Gilt, viz.

Pope's Works, 4 Vol.
Spectators, 8 Vol.
Guardian, 2 Vol.
Crookſhanks Hiſtory, 2 V.
Thompſon's Works, 4 V.
Paradiſe loſt & regained, 2 Vol.
Paſchal's Thoughts,
Blackmore's Redemption,
Watt's Logick,
Memoirs King of Pruſſia,
Ambroſe's Works,
A large Bible,
Boſton on Covenant,
Centaur not Fabulous,

Buchanan's Hiſtory 2 Vol.
Gill Blas, 4 Vol.
Marlborough Eugene, 2V.
Adventures of Guinea, 2V.
Hervey's Meditations, 2V.
Sherlock's Immortality of the Soul,
Beveridge's Thoughts,
Cole's Diſcourſes,
Mayhew's Sermons,
Eſſay on Taſte,
Hornick on Conſideration
Hoadley on Acceptance,
Mrs. Rowe's Letters.
Owen on Prayer.

With a great Variety of other Authors.

N. B. A Catalogue to be ſeen at the Place of Sale.

M. DESHON, Auctioneer.

☞ Preciſely at 4 o'Clock.——

To be ſold at *PUBLIC VENDUE*, *to the Higheſt Bidder, on the Firſt Day of Auguſt at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon,*

A Farm in *Uxbridge*, containining about 200 Acres, 50 or more of which is choice Interval for Ploughing & Mowing, and has a Crop of Graſs and Grain thereon, with a large Houſe and a Barn 80 Feet in Length, and other Conveniences.—For further Particulars enquire of *Samuel Baldwin*, living on ſaid Farm, or of *Iſaac Jones* at *Weſton*.

N. B. A Corn-Mill and Saw-Mill in good Repair, and a full ſupply of Water to carry them, adjoining ſaid Farm, may be had very reaſonable.

A young Man about 18 Years of Age, that has been uſed to Horſes, can drive a Carriage and dreſs Hair, wants a Place to tend upon a Gentleman: He can have a good Character from his laſt Maſter. Enquire of the Printers.

To be Sold at the *Heart & Crown* in Cornhill,

The Manual Exerciſe

As ordered by his MAJESTY in 1764,
Together with
PLANS and EXPLANATIONS
Of the Method generally practis'd at
REVIEWS and FIELD-DAYS, &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A very likely Negro Girl, between 15 and 16 Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox, and is extremely handy in a Family. Enquire of the Printers.

TICKETS in FANEUIL-Hall-Lottery Letter E. may be had at the *Heart & Crown*.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Boſton, *July* 8. 1769.

ENTERED-IN.

Brooks from N. Haven; Davis from N. London; Bates from Canſo; Childs, Murphy and Southerland from Virginia; Arnold from Newfoundland; Wier, Clift & Helpman from Quebec; Smith from N. York. Harman from Porto Rico; Taylor from Figuira; Somes from Turks Iſland; Waters from Hiſpaniola; Andrews from St. Croix; Hatham from St. Lucia; White from Dominica and St. Euſtatia.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Lewis for New Haven; Boyd for New London; Rich for Nova Scotia; Clark for New Providence; Frazier for Dominica; Minot for Saranam; Jarvis for Weſtern Iſlands, Aitkins for Leith.

CLEARED-OUT.

Odel for New Haven; Burroughs and Higgins for New London; Gorham for Philadelphia; Hogg for Auguſtine; Ingerſoll for Maryland & Newfoundland; Somes for Halifax; Earle for Barbados; Weſton for Liverpool.

// It was Brought in by the Soldeers — Another Article to be charg'd to the account of Govr. Barnard, or who ever was the Instigator of the Introduction of Soldeers amongst us! Page 510 & vid pa 567. & vid New york agreement pa 245. & vid Virginia agreem.t page 53

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, July 6. 1769.

TUESDAY laſt, the 4th of July, the Committee of both Houſes of Aſſembly, waited upon His Excellency the Governor, at Cambridge, with the following ANSWER to His SPEECH of the 1ſt of June laſt, at the Opening of the preſent Seſſion.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

AS your Excellency in your Speech to both Houſes, at the Opening of the preſent Seſſion, has recommended to us " to give our earlieſt Attention to the Buſineſs of the Province," we ſhould have been glad if your Excellency had pointed out what was expected from us.

We agree with you, SIR, " that the Buſineſs of the Province is got into ſuch an Arrear, that it will require the utmoſt Diligence to get it done within the uſual Time generally allotted to this Seſſion : " Who brought the Province under this Difficulty, your Excellency can be at no loſs to determine : Had the Aſſembly been called in the Fall of the Year paſt, there would have been no Cauſe of ſuch Complaint.

2 vid page 157. & Diſſolution of the Court page 163.

Your Excellency has been pleaſed to tell us " that you ſhall be ready to concur with us in all Meaſures propoſed for the Good of the People, that are conſiſtent with the invariable Rule you have laid down, of not departing from the Duty you owe to the King." It is ſurprizing, SIR, that ſo ſoon after ſuch a Declaration your Excellency ſhould ſuſpend your Aſſent to a Reſolve for an Eſtabliſhment for Forts and Garriſons, even for a ſingle Moment, eſpecially as ſuch an Eſtabliſhment was always a favorite Object with your Excellency— Does the " Duty you owe to the King, or the Regard you have for the Good of the People, " forbid your ſigning it ? If ſo, how could your Excellency recommend this Buſineſs to the Houſe in your Meſſage of the twenty-firſt Inſtant, as what was neceſſary to be immediately done ? We are ſenſible, may it pleaſe your Excellency, " that the Service of the Crown and the Intereſt of the People are Objects very compatible with each other, and that they muſt be ſo under a Monarch who makes the general Welfare of all his Subjects the ſole End of his Government. " This Sentiment is what the Two Houſes have adopted, and have always made their Object ; and had your Excellency in humble Intimation of your Royal Maſter during your Adminiſtration acted from ſuch noble Principles, many of the Diſputes between your Excellency and former Aſſemblies would have had no Exiſtence. — We ſhall with all convenient Diſpatch finiſh the Buſineſs of the preſent Seſſion ; and we have a juſt Right to expect that your Excellency will give your Aſſent to all ſuch Reſolves and Acts that may be laid before you as will be for the Intereſt of the People and the real Service of the Crown.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON, legally warned and aſſembled in Faneuil-Hall, on Tueſday the 4th of July, A. D. 1769.

RICHARD DANA, Eſq; Moderator.

THE Petition of a great Number of reſpectable Inhabitants, was read, ſetting forth, " That ſome Perſons have, as they are informed from good Authority, petitioned or requeſted of his Excellency Sir FRANCIS BERNARD, Baronet, Commander in Chief of this Province, that the 14th, or ſome other Regiment, may be detained in this Town in order to protect their Lives and Properties, notwithſtanding the Laws of the Land make ample Proviſion for the Security of all his Majeſty's Subjects without the Aid of any Military Force whatever ; and fearing ſuch Requeſt may be repreſented to Adminiſtration as the Senſe of the Inhabitants, they pray that ſuch Steps may be taken, as the Town ſhall think proper, to prevent the ill Effects of ſuch Repreſentations, and to convince the World that the Reſidence of a Military Power in the Body of this Metropolis is, upon various Conſiderations, quite diſagreeable to the Inhabitants."—— This Petition being conſidered, the following VOTES paſſed, NEMINE CONTRADICENTE, in a very full Town-Meeting, viz.

quid — arrival of Fleet & army page 263.

WHEREAS this Town have in divers Ways more particularly in a late humble Petition to our moſt Gracious Sovereign, expreſſed their Grief and Aſtoniſhment to find Accounts had been tranſmitted from hence to Adminiſtration, repreſenting this Town to be in a State of Diſorder and Confuſion, and in Oppoſition to the due Reſtraint of Law and Conſtitutional Authority, thereby inducing the Neceſſity of a Military Power to aid the Civil Magiſtrate, and preſerve the Peace ; AND WHEREAS in ſaid Petition the Town declare theſe Accounts to be ill-grounded, which have repreſented them as held to their Allegiance and Duty only by the Band of Terror, and the Force of Arms ; and at the ſame Time humbly ſupplicate His Majeſty to remove the Military Power now among us, which they were unanimous in their Opinion was a Power unneceſſary—a Power unfavourable to Commerce, deſtructive to Morals, dangerous to Law, and tending to overthrow the Civil Conſtitution ; Therefore,

VOTED, That ſuch Perſons among us, if any ſuch there be, as have petitioned Governor BERNARD, or in any other Way, ſignified their Deſire that ſome of the Troops may be detained for the Preſervation of their Perſons and Properties, have therein counteracted the declared Senſe of the Town, diſcovered themſelves ignorant of its true Intereſt, and highly inimical to its Peace and Proſperity.

VOTED, That if on any Occaſion it ſhould become neceſſary, the Town are, and always have been ready to obey and aſſiſt the Civil Magiſtrate, in the due Execution of the good and wholeſome Laws of the Land, which they are of Opinion will be ſufficient for the Preſervation of Peace and good Order, without any Military or Foreign Aid whatever. Atteſt.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

STONE-LIME.

To be Sold on board the Sloop St. John's Pacquet, Henry Brookings, *Maſter, lying at* Treat's *Wharff,* St. *John's* Stone Lime at *Twenty Shillings* per Hogſhead, equal if not ſuperiour to any imported into this Town.

2 vide Speech page 527. & page 588 & vid. page 562.

In the Houſe of REPRESENTATIVES, June 27, 1769.

RESOLVED, That the Treaſurer of this Province be, and hereby is directed to give public Notice to the Poſſeſſors of Government Securities, that were due the 20th Inſtant, that they bring them in to the Treaſury on or before the 20th of July next, in order that they may be paid off, and that no Intereſt will be allowed upon ſaid Notes after the ſaid 20th of July.

Sent up for Concurrence,

T. CUSHING, Speaker.

In COUNCIL, 28th June, 1769.

READ and Concurred, JNO. COTTON, D. Secr'y.

Conſented to FRA. BERNARD.

A true Copy, Atteſt.

JNO. COTTON, D. Secr'y.

IN Obedience to the above Order I hereby give Notice to the Poſſeſſors of Government Securities, that were due the 20th of June laſt, that no Intereſt will be allowed on ſaid Securities after the 20th Inſtant.

TREASURER'S-OFFICE, July 5th. 1769. H. GRAY, Treaſurer.

To be Sold cheap for Caſh,

By John Gore, *jun*r.

Oppoſite to LIBERTY-TREE, BOSTON,

North-American Manufactures, *viz.*

Blue, black, claret colour'd & mix'd Cloths, Wilton mix'd Cotton and Linen, maſqueraded ditto, half-yard & 3-qr. Diaper, fine 7-8th Nutfield Linen, fine Nutfield Thread, Mens ribb'd Worſted Hoſe, white Cotton and Linen Tow-Cloth, Lynn Shoes, Poll-Combs, Cards, &c.

N. B. All Sorts of Mens and Womens Wear, manufactured in *New-England,* taken in Exchange for Engliſh Goods.

☞ *Caſh given for any that are very fine.*

At the ſame Place may be had, a genteel Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, which will be Sold extreme low for CASH.

BEAVER.

A few Packs of *Spring-Beaver* to be diſpoſed of by the Commiſſary-General.

TO BE SOLD,

A good full built Veſſel, about 160 Tons, now on the Stocks at *Taunton,* planked to the Gunwale, and the upper Works now a finiſhing.—Alſo another of 145 Tons, launched and carried down the River over the Bars :—Both Veſſels built of ſeaſoned white Oak.

Any Perſons inclining to purchaſe, may know the Conditions of Sale, may inſpect the Form and Quality of ſaid Veſſels, and if they are found deficient in Model, Stuff, or Workmanſhip, the Subſcriber obliges himſelf to pay them for two Days Journey. JOHN ADAM.

Strayed or Stollen out of the Paſture of the Subſcriber, in *Roxbury,* the 26th or 27th of laſt *May,* a ſorrel MARE about 14 Hands high, Trots and Paces; has a white Stripe in her Forehead, and ſome white on her hind Feet. Said Mare is about 7 Years old. If any Perſon will inform where ſaid Mare is, or bring her to me at *Roxbury,* ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble.

July 3.-1769. Jonathan Davis.

TO BE LET,

A very large commodious Dwelling-Houſe, with a good Stable, next Door Northward of the *Heart* and *Crown.* Enquire of *John Hunt.*

TO BE SOLD,

(By Order of the Hon. His Majeſty's Superiour Court of Judicature, &c. held at Plymouth, *in the County of* Plymouth, *&c.) At the Houſe of* Eliſha Foord *Innholder in* Marſhfield, *in ſaid County, on* Tueſday *the 1ſt of* Auguſt, *at* 3 *o'Clock, Afternoon, by* John Winſlow, *Eſq;* and Lucy Bourn, *Adminiſtrators on the Eſtate of* Rouſe Bourn, *late of* Marſhfield, *in the County aforeſaid, deceaſed, for the Payment of his the deceaſed's Debts,*

Part of his Real Eſtate, viz. a Part of an Iſland called *Hewit's-Iſland,* containing thirty or forty Acres of good Land, well watered & fenced, and ſo much of Meadow, if wanted, as will with the Iſland produce Three Hundred Pounds Lawful Money. The Meadow propoſed for Sale to be by the Acre, beginning at the Landing Place Meadow near the ſaid deceaſed's, or other Meadows if convenient.

And alſo on the Third Day of *Auguſt,* at the Houſe of the ſaid deceaſed, all his Moveable Eſtate, conſiſting of Bedding, Chairs, Tables, and every Utenſil for Houſe-keeping, Live Stock, Horſe and Chaiſe, Yokes, Hoes, and Huſbandry Tools.—— The laſt Sale to begin at Two of the Clock of ſaid Day.——The Premiſes and Articles may be viewed at any Day between this and the Day of Sale.

And alſo by the ſaid John, *in his private Capacity.*

His Farm call'd *Dagon Paſture,* with *Carſwell* Marſh adjoining, containing One Hundred Acres, well meadow'd, wooded and watered, and Land in proportion for Feeding and Tillage.—To be ſhewn at any Day to thoſe inclining to purchaſe.

TO BE SOLD,

500 Quintals of Jamaica Fiſh, and 250 Barrels of Mackrell, very good in Quality. Enquire at *John Newell's,* Cooper, near the Draw Bridge, *Boſton.*

TO BE SOLD,

Mr. MERRETT's pleaſant Farm, about a Mile from the Town of *Providence,* and near half a Mile from the upper Ferry leading to *Rehoboth :* Is ſituated in a fine healthy Air, conſiſts of upwards of 200 Acres, is well fenced, well wooded and well watered ; has thereon a large Dwelling-Houſe, two Barns, in one of which is a large Chaiſe or Coach Houſe, with good Stabling, a Sheep Houſe, Granary and other Out-Houſes, Gardens & Orchards ing, with the live Stock and Utenſils belonging to the Farm as may ſuit.——For further Particulars enquire of *John Powell,* Eſq; in *Boſton,* of Mr. *Henry John Overing,* in *Newport,* or at the Premiſes.

N. B.—Will be ſold reaſonable, and Time given, (if deſired) for Pay, upon proper Security.

TO BE SOLD BY

Joſeph Barrell

At the loweſt Rates for the Caſh,

At Store No. 3. *the South Side of the Town Dock,*

In large, or ſmall Quantities.

Green Coffee ;
Chocolate ;
Loaf and Brown Sugars ;
Cinnamon ;
Cloves ;
Pepper ;
Allſpice ;
Ginger ;
Muſtard ;

Flour ;
Rice ;
Indigo ;
Brimſtone ;
Copperaſs ;
Allum ;
Redwood ;
Logwood ;
Starch ;
Raiſons ;

Cotton Wool ;
Hard Soap ;
Kippen's Snuff ;
Caſes of Bottles ;
Caſe Bottles ;
China Ware ;
Glaſs Ware ;
Earthen Ware ;
Lamp Black ;

ALSO, *Ship Bread of the beſt Kind, Indian Corn, Wool Cards ; warranted Scythes ; Flax, &c.*

☞ Claret in Bottles, and choice Jamaica Spirit.

Cambridge June 21, 1769.

Candidates for the Degree of MASTER OF ARTS, are hereby notified to attend at HARVARD-COLLEGE on Wedneſday the 12th of *July.* Any that neglect ſuch Attendance may not expect their Degree this Year.

By Order, J. WINTHROP.

Cambridge, June 21, 1769.

Candidates for Admiſſion into HARVARD-COLLEGE are hereby notified that the Tutors have agreed to attend the Buſineſs of Examination on the Friday and Saturday after Commencement, viz. the 21ſt and 22d Days of *July* next.

By Order, ANDW. ELIOT, jun.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in *Fleet-Street,* above HANCOCK's *Wharf,* near the *Old North Meeting-Houſe.* He alſo ſells the beſt *Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL,* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow CANDLES,* mould and dipp'd, and *Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

TO BE LET,

A convenient Brick HOUSE, in Cold-Lane, oppoſite Sudbury-ſtreet, in good Repair Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE in Cambridge-Street, near the Orange-Tree, three Rooms on a Floor Yard, Garden, and a Pump of good Water.—— Enquire of the Printers.

Province of the *Maſſachuſetts,* 22d *May* 1769. } WHEREAS *Jeremiah Moulton,* Eſq; and *Jotham Moulton,* Gentleman, both of *York,* within the County of *York,* by their Petition to his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Superiour Court of Judicature, &c. ſet forth, That one *William Phillips,* many Years ſince, being ſeized in Fee of a Tract of Land of eight Miles ſquare, in the County of *York,* gave Nineteen Thouſand Acres, Part thereof, to certain Perſons for a Townſhip, and the Remainder to his Wife *Bridget* ; the Whole being known and called *Philipſtown,* till it's Incorporation by the Name of *Sanford* : That the ſaid *Bridget* by her laſt Will and Teſtament deviſed all her Intereſt therein to her four Children, *Peleg Sandford, Samuel Phillips, William Phillips,* and *Eliphal Stretton,* in equal Shares ; That one fourth part thereof, being *Eliphal Stretton*'s Intereſt, has by ſeveral Conveyances been lately veſted in the ſaid *Jeremiah* and *Jotham.* And the ſaid *Jeremiah* and *Jotham* thereupon prayed the ſaid Court to cauſe their Quarter Part to be ſet off to them to hold in Severalty.—This is therefore to give Notice to all Perſons intereſted in the ſaid Land and have ought to object to the granting the Prayer of the ſaid Petition, that they appear before his Majeſty's Juſtices of the ſaid Superiour Court, &c. to be holden at *York,* in the County of *York,* on the Tueſday next following the fourth Tueſday of *June* next ; when and where they may be heard touching the ſame, if they ſee meet.

By Order of Court,

SAMUEL WINTHROP, Cler.

TICKETS in FANEUIL-Hall-Lottery Letter E may be had at the *Heart & Crown.*

BOSTON : Printed by T. and J. FLEET.